FBIS DAILY REPORT

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'ARAFAT, PRESIDENT BOUMEDIENE EXCHANGE CABLES

JN0818555Y Voice of Palestine [Clandestine] in Arabic to Arab World 1700 GMT 8 Jul 78 JN

[Text] Brother Abu 'Ammar, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee and commander in chief of the revolution forces, has received a cable from Algerian President Houari Boumediene. The cable expresses Algeria's continued support for the armed struggle of the Palestinian people under the leadership of the PLO, the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, in its confrontation of Zionist-imperialist schemes against Palestinian rights. The text of the cable is as follows:

Brother Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee:

Algeria, which has learned so much about the colonialist's [words indistinct] and its various methods of propaganda to harm our armed struggle. Algeria fully realizes the gravity of the circumstances through which the Palestinian revolution is passing. Algeria also appreciates the extent of the PLO's vigilance and its ability to confront the enemy, as required in the current situation, to be able to foil all the plots concocted in secret against its struggling people.

We reassert our absolute support for the efforts of the PLO, the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, and share with you [words indistinct] of all the stands aimed at thwarting your legitimate armed struggle, which the close alliance between Zionism and imperialism [words indistinct] to regain the usurped Palestinian homeland. Despite the difficult circumstances and the plotting of conspirators, we remain confident that the Arab peoples have not had their final say. [Words indistinct] the ally of the Palestinian revolution under the leadership of the PLO.

Brother leader Abu 'Ammar today sent a cable in reply to President Boumediene. In his cable he expressed the PLO's pride in Algeria's absolute support for the Palestinian revolution. He also expressed the revolution's determination to continue the armed struggle until the legitimate aims of the Palestinian people are achieved. He stressed that the Palestinian people and revolution are capable of confronting all plots concocted against them.

The following is the text of the cable:

His Excellency brother Houari Boumediene, president of the Democratic Popular Republic of Algeria:

I received with pride your cable in which you stressed Algeria's absolute support for the Palestinian revolution under the leadership of the PLO, the sole representative of the Palestinian people. The PLO fully realizes the gravity of the stage through which the Palestinian revolution is passing and the extent of the revolutionary vigilance, caution and ability required to confront all the plots that are concocted against our people and revolution by more than one party and on more than one level.

Our Palestinian people are confident that the Arab peoples will not relinquish their support for the just Palestinian struggle. Our people are determined to continue their armed struggle until their legitimate aims are achieved. Our people take great pride in the support of the Algerian people, government and president because they help push our struggle toward liberation and victory. Victory is the ally of the masses and the revolution.

RABAT PLO OFFICE REJECTS ALGIERS LE MONDE REPORT

LD081152Y Rabat MAP in French 1000 GMT 8 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Rabat--Following an article by Paul Balta, LE MONDE correspondent in Algiers, according to which Abu Iyad attacked Morocco at a press conference held recently in Algiers, the PLO office in Rabat has published the following clarification:

Following the article published by LE MONDE in which Paul Balta claims that brother Abu Iyad attacked Morocco at a press conference held in Algiers on 4 July 1978, and after having contacted the PLO Revolutionary Command and Executive Committee, we want to give fraternal Moroccan public opinion the following clarifications: Brother Abu Iyad did not address the question of the stand of the Palestinian revolution toward the Sahara affair. This stand has been made known by the PLO leaders and by all Palestinain delegations which have visited Morocco. It remains unchanged.

The LE MONDE correspondent in Algiers has repeatedly adopted a biased stand and published it in his paper. This type of allegation is aimed at harming the position of the Palestinian revolution in general and the Fatah movement in particular within the framework of a propaganda campaign carried out by the foreign intelligence services allied to Zionism. The author of the article revealed his intentions by expressing the wish to see the Moroccan Government order the closing down of the PLO office in Rabat.

On 6 July the WAFA news agency sent a report on the press conference of brother Abu Iyad to all international press organs and news agencies, and the PLO office in Morocco widely published this report, which does not mention fraternal Morocco either directly or indirectly. Arab and foreign information and press agencies did not raise this question, which leads us to suspect that Paul Balta, who, moreover, has taken a well-known position on the Sahara question, has a clear-cut interest, together with those who support him, in upsetting relations between Morocco and the Palestinian revolution.

While urging the press organs and public opinion in fraternal Morocco not to fall into the trap of maneuvers aimed at upsetting further the fraternal links between the Arab peoples and states and above all those who support the Palestinian revolution, as is the case of fraternal Morocco, we would prefer that reference is made to the official information organs on all matters regarding the positions of the Palestinian revolution.

VOP REPORTS ABU IYAD PRESS CONFERENCE IN ALGIERS

JN061920Y Voice of Palestine [Clandestine] in Arabic to Arab World 1800 GMT 6 Jul 78 JN

[Text] Brother Abu Iyad [Salah Khalaf], member of the Fatah Central Committee, yesterday affirmed that the Palestinian revolution supports the Arab deterrent forces in their task in the Lebanese arena.

In a press conference he held in the Algerian capital, brother Abu Iyad denied the accusations of the isolationist Phalangist Party, which held the joint forces responsible for the renewed clashes in Beirut and its suburbs. He stressed that the isolationists shelled the Palestinian camps and the nationalist positions, but that we declined to reply to their provocations. He added: We consider the Arab deterrent forces responsible for bringing peace and security to Lebanon, and we support them in their task.

Brother Abu Iyad rejected the Arab League decision on freezing the member states' relations with the PDRY and described it as the beginning of a conspiracy against the front of steadfastness and confrontation, as well as against all the forces which oppose As-Sadat's policy. He then pointed out that what had taken place in the PDRY is strictly an internal affair, something of concern to that state only.

Brother Abu Iyad reaffirmed the PLO's rejection of the initiative undertaken by As-Sadat and Carter and also of As-Sadat's proposal regarding the return of the West Bank to the Jordanian regime and the Gaza Strip to the Egyptian administration. He described the visit of U.S. Vice President Walter Mondale to occupied Palestine and Alexandria--a visit which paved the way for an anticipated American-Egyptian-Israeli meeting in London--as being against the interests of the Palestinian people.

When asked about rumors that King Husayn will consent to the return of the Palestinian fedayeen to Jordan, Abu Iyad categorically denied these rumors and said: On the contrary, King Husayn is getting ready to take possession of the West Bank. But we will not allow him to take one inch of our territory. Moreover, the Egyptian president has no right to talk in the name of the Palestinian revolution, just as we refused to give this right to King Husayn long ago.

Brother Abu Iyad referred to the role played by the Iraqi regime. He described its attempts to stir up disputes inside the Palestinian revolution and crimes of assassination against the Palestinian leaders. He said: The assassination of 'Ali Yasin, PLO representative in Kuwait, was designed by Abu Nidal, who is being used by the Iraqi intelligence in carrying out its tasks. He also enjoys political and material support from Iraq. Abu Iyad added: We have exerted great efforts to make the brothers in Iraq join us, and we will hope that they will put an end to their attempts to stir up disturbances and disputes inside the ranks of the Palestinian revolution.

ALGERIA'S BOUTEFLIKA CABLES QADDUMI ON YEMEN

JN081925Y Voice of Palestine [Clandestine] in Arabic to Arab World 1700 GMT 8 Jul 78 JN

[Text] Brother Abu al-Lutf, chairman of the PLO Political Department, has received a message from Algerian Minister of Foreign Affairs Abdelaziz Bouteflika in which the minister expressed his country's readiness to cooperate with the PLO in safeguarding the traditional relations between the individuals of the same people in the PDRY and the YAR.

In his message the Algerian minister stressed that the Arab League's latest resolutions against the PDRY constitute a most serious precedent in the history of the Arab League. These resolutions will only serve to entangle the Arab area in the labyrinth of a cold war, whose signs are already beginning to surface. The following is the text of the cable:

Brother Faruq Qaddumi, chairman of the PLO Political Department:

News agencies have reported the Arab League's resolutions, as adopted in its latest emergency session, against the PDRY. These resolutions, if the reports are true, constitute a most serious precedent in the Arab League's history. This is especially true as they are coupled with another precedent; namely, that the principle of unanimity was not honored.

Not only are these resolutions absolutely contrary to the Arab League Charter, but they infringe on the national sovereignty of member states and their right to choose their internal and external policies. These resolutions will only serve to entangle the Arab area in the labyrinth of a cold war, whose signs clearly are beginning to surface in the (?African) arena.

In view of the gravity of this [words indistinct] we find it imperative to reaffirm to you Algeria's readiness to cooperate with you in order to maintain the traditional relations between the one people in the YAR and its sister the PDRY so that the Arab nation's enemies will not exploit the fabricated differences to harm the independence of our countries [words indistinct] and impose a new domination on our people.

PLO ENVOY RETURNS AFTER MEETING WITH KING KHALID

JN081930Y Voice of Palestine [Clandestine] in Arabic to Arab World 1700 GMT 8 Jul 78 JN

[Text] Brother Hani al-Hasan, political adviser to brother leader Abu 'Ammar and member of the Fatah Revolutionary Council, has arrived in Beirut after a visit to Saudi Arabia. During the visit he met with King Khalid ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, Foreign Minister Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal and a number of Saudi officials. Brother Abu 'Ammar sent brother Al-Hasan to Saudi Arabia to convey a message to King Khalid on the local and Arab situation, particularly the current tension between the PDRY and the YAR. It should be recalled that the Palestinian revolution is at present exerting efforts to reach a solution to the pending problems between the PDRY and the YAR in harmony with Arab brotherhood and the spirit of Arab solidarity.

'ARAFAT RECEIVES SOVIET, SAUDI AMBASSADORS

JN101702Y Voice of Palestine [Clandestine] in Arabic to Arab World 1658 GMT 10 Jul 78 JN

[Text] Brother Abu 'Ammar this morning received Soviet Ambassador in Beirut Comrade Aleksandr Soldatov. The radio correspondent has learned that brother Abu 'Ammar conveyed a message to the Soviet command dealing with the current situation on the local and Arab levels. Brother Abu 'Ammar also received at noon today the Saudi Ambassador in Beirut Lt Gen 'Ali ash-Sha'ir. They discussed recent developments in the situation.

PDRY DEFENSE MINISTER RECEIVES PLO REPRESENTATIVE

JN101745Y Voice of Palestine [Clandestine] in Arabic to Arab World 1708 GMT 10 Jul 78 JN

[Text] Colonel 'Ali 'Antar, member of the PDRY Presidential Council and minister of defense, yesterday received the PLO representative--who is also the Fatah representative--in Aden [no name given]. They discussed recent developments in the situation on the Palestinian and Arab levels. The minister of defense of the PDRY asserted the firm stand of his country in support of the Palestinian revolution under the leadership of the PLO.

Colonel 'Ali 'Antar praised the glorious steadfastness of the Palestinian revolution and its allies in the face of the serious plots. He stressed the necessity to solve differences between brothers in a democratic and responsible spirit, without rancor and revenge, and to depend on peaceful methods so our Arab nation can avoid the evil of war. The South Yemeni defense minister called for the unity of revolutionary progressive powers in order to protect their achievements and to fulfill their revolutionary ambition.

SAUDI ARABIA

SUDANESE FINANCE MINISTER ARRIVES IN JIDDA

LD102332Y Riyadh SNA in Arabic 1825 GMT 10 Jul 78 LD

[Summary] Jidda--The Sudanese Minister of Finance and National Economy today arrived in Jidda for a few-days visit to the kingdom. He was received at the airport by the Saudi minister of finance and national economy, the Sudanese charge d'affaires and others.

During the course of his visit the Sudanese minister will hold talks with his Saudi opposite number on developing cooperation in the economic sphere between the two countries.

Meets With Counterpart

LD102335Y Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 10 Jul 78 LD

[Excerpt] Minister of Finance and National Economy Shaykh Muhammad Aba al-Khayl this afternoon conferred with his Sudanese opposite number, Dr 'Uthman Hashim 'Abd as-Salam. They discussed economic and financial cooperation between the kingdom and Sudan. The meeting was attended by senior officials of both ministries.

RESTRICTIONS ON FOREIGNERS APPROVED BY INTERIOR MINISTER

LD101418Y Riyadh SNA in Arabic 1305 GMT 10 Jul 78 LD

[Excerpt] Riyadh--His Royal Highness Prince Nayif ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, minister of the interior, has approved the second phase of the implementation plan for carrying out a general survey of the kingdom's towns and villages with a view to arresting every foreigner who has stayed behind in the country or who is working for someone other than his guarantor.

Under this plan all departments of the Ministery of the Interior will carry out their necessary responsibilities and apply the fixed penalty of an imprisonment and a fine against the violators, be they Saudis or foreigners.

Basically, this plan is aimed at clearing the kingdom of all foreigners who are staying in the kingdom illegally by arresting every foreigner who does not hold a regular residence permit, and everyone who is found to be violating the residence regulations and is working for someone other than his guarantor or conducting his own business.

The plan is also aimed at arresting those who have been giving jobs to foreigners who do not carry regular residence permits, or who have been furnishing foreigners with accomodation or trying to shield foreigners in any way or transport them from one town to another.

YEMEN--PDRY

LEADERS THANK CASTRO FOR EXPRESSING SOLIDARITY

LD101910Y Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 10 Jul 78 LD/EA

[Text] Brothers 'Abd al-Fattah Isma'il, secretary general of the United Political Organization-National Front Central Committee, and 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, member of the Politburo and chairman of the Presidential Council and of the Council of Ministers, have sent the following reply cable to Comrade Fidel Castro, first secretary of the Communist Party of Cuba and president of the Council of State and Council of Ministers of the Socialist Republic of Cuba:

We received with great honor your noble cable (?assuring us of) internationalist solidarity between our Yemeni people and the people of socialist Cuba in the struggle against world imperialism and (?assuring us) with satisfaction and pleasure that our great Yemeni people's struggle in defense of their national sovereignty, their unity and continued social development has the support and backing of the forces of liberation, democracy and peace--including the Communist Party and people of the Socialist Republic of Cuba.

We are completely confident that the conspiracies of imperialists and reactionaries are primarily aimed at destroying the gains of the Arab national liberation movement with a view to serving the wider strategic interests of imperialist and reactionary forces in our region. We [word indistinct] the strengthening of friendship between our peoples and countries and with other socialist states. We assure you of our determination to continue (?developing) friendship and the joint struggle toward the complete victory of the cause of liberation, peace and socialism.

MUHAMMAD RECEIVES CHINESE AMBASSADOR 10 JULY

LD102156Y Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1115 GMT 10 Jul 78 LD/EA

[Text] Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, member of the Politburo and chairman of the Presidential Council and of the Council of Ministers, has received the comrade ambassador of the PRC in Aden. They discussed relations between the two friendly peoples and countries. Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad affirmed the PDRY Government's desire to develop cooperation and friendship with the people and Government of the PRC.

PARTY SECRETARY ISMA'IL GIVES PRESS CONFERENCE

LD102200Y Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 9 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Brother 'Abd al-Fattah Isma'il, secretary general of the United Political Organization-National Front [UPONF] Central Committee, this afternoon received a number of world and Arab journalists and representatives of news agencies.

During the meeting, the brother secretary general said that Democratic Yemen was continuing to implement the tasks defined by the Central Committee and the politburo.

Replying to questions, he pointed out that in its documents UPONF had laid down the principles of the policies to be pursued by the national democratic regime in our country both internally and externally [words indistinct]. In reply to another question, brother 'Abd al-Fattah Isma'il said that the normal relations existing between our country and friendly and fraternal countries were the result of a policy approved by the UPONF and had been defined in joint communiques with these states, which were not at all linked to any individual or his group [in the PDRY].

Referring to the establishment of the brand new Vanguard Party, he said that this would depend on revolutionary organizational principles and [words indistinct]. He added that the party, which would soon hold its first conference and for which preparations were in progress, would act as a safety valve for the Yemeni revolution and as its guide until all the objectives of the strategy of the Yemeni revolution were realized.

In reply to another question, brother 'Abd al-Fattah Isma'il explained that the effect of the mistaken individualistic practices by which Salim Rubayy' 'Ali and his deviationist group had violated party democratic legitimacy and likewise political and constitutional legitimacy had reflected itself on the people. The people had suffered directly from the heavy-handedness of these practices and had begun to sense that these came from a principal source. This had given rise to our people's consciousness and awareness which had helped us to foil the coup attempt by the deviationist group. In demonstrating nationwide and rallying round their collective leadership, our people demonstrated their enthusiasm and support for all decisions taken by our Central Committee and its Politburo.

YEMEN--YAR

AL-ASNAJ TELLS ARAB, FOREIGN ENVOYS PDRY PLANS AGGRESSION

JN102120Y San'a' Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 10 Jul 78 JN

[Text] The minister of foreign affairs, brother 'Abdallah 'Abd al-Majid al-Asnaj met in his office today with ambassadors of fraternal and friendly states accredited to the YAR. He informed them of the YAR's stand on the concentrations and plots being hatched against the YAR's security, welfare and stability by the ruling regime in Aden and its assassination of Lt Col President Ahmad Husayn al-Ghashmi.

In a statement to the correspondents of local, Arab and international news agencies and radio and television reporters, brother al-Asnaj said the following: In fact, the purpose of this meeting is to shed more light and clarification on the YAR's stand, which has never needed clarification. The YAR was subjected to an attack epitomized by the crime of assassinating President Ahmad Husayn al-Ghashmi. It was proved beyond doubt that the ruling authority in Aden was the planner and perpetrator of this crime. The YAR resorted to Arab legitimacy, represented by the Arab League, for arbitration, seeking security. stability and deterrent punishment of the aggressing state.

The resolutions passed by the Arab League confirmed that the YAR's stand was sound, that it was subjected to aggression and that the aggressor was the ruling authority in Aden. The Arab League adopted positive resolutions (?and informed) the aggressors in Aden that the assassination of a head of state cannot pass unpunished. Among the Arab states--whether those which attended and participated in the extraordinary emergency session of the Arab League in Cairo or those fraternal states which did not participate in view of certain circumstances--the condemnation of the crime was complete and universal.

Commitment to the resolutions restored to the YAR in particular and to the Arab governments in general reassurance and confidence that collective Arab action and collective Arab confrontation of every incident which threatens the security and welfare of any Arab state is our means and purpose and shows our solidarity, reflecting the true image of responsible pan-Arab feeling toward the security and stability of every Arab state.

We welcomed the Arab League resolutions. We announced that our stand toward fraternal and friendly states is primarily based on the extent of their application of these resolutions. We also warned against any foreign intervention in the domestic affairs of the two parts of Yemen. We reaffirm that we have no aggressive intentions and do not beat the drums of war against anybody. We are the state which was subjected to an act of aggression. We are the regime which requests the cooperation of everybody to ward off danger to us and all our brethren in the Arabian Peninsula, the gulf and the entire Arab homeland.

We strongly reject talking about mediation between San'a' and Aden because we will thus be covering up for the crime of murder and conspiracies and will be burying our heads in the sand. We are advocates of Yemeni unity, the sole and basic element of which is the Yemeni people's traditions and Arab Moslem reality. We will not relinquish the call for Yemeni unity among the sons of the Moslem Yemeni people, but it must not provide the opportunity for an irresponsible or casual dialog with the regime charged with assassinating President Ahmad Husayn al-Ghashmi and accused of repeatedly (?sending) saboteurs to YAR territories.

We categorically affirm that the YAR has no military concentrations along the positions facing the southern part of the homeland. The opposite is true. Large concentrations have been deployed by the ruling regime in Aden along its positions facing the YAR and its neighbors. A premeditated act of aggression is being planned and prepared against the YAR. The General Staff Command of the Yemeni Armed Forces has informed the competent authorities about the presence of six naval units roving the waters of the Bab el-Mandeb violating YAR territorial waters. Air patrols, in which helicopters are used, have been spotted over our airspace along the eastern sector in the past 48 hours.

In order not to leave room for confusion and in order to proclaim the truth of the premeditated designs of the Aden regime against the national government in the YAR, and in accordance with the instructions of the brother chairman of the Presidential Council, the brother prime minister and the supreme military command, we have instructed our delegate to the Arab League to demand the expeditious dispatch of an Arab military committee to investigate the truth of the concentrations [words indistinct] and to confirm the presence of aggressive forces in Yemeni territorial waters and YAR airspace.

Our policy is balanced and responsible and refrains from escalating the situation. We put sole and total responsibility for what has happened and is being concocted against Yemen's safety and security on the shoulders of the ruling regime in Aden. We have appealed to all fraternal and friendly states to show total understanding of the truth of what is happening. We have affirmed to the ambassadors to fraternal and friendly states that we are completely ready to facilitate visits to our defensive positions so that they can find out for themselves that we absolutely are not thinking of committing any aggressive stupidity against anyone. We have also appealed to them to ask the Aden regime to withdraw its concentrations, stop its provocations and pay the price of the crime it committed by accepting the practical application of the Arab League resolutions, which call for isolating it politically and economically from the Arab nation.

This is what I want to convey to you regarding the current situation and the YAR's determination to keep the area away from tension and lay the responsibility on the shoulders of the ruling regime in Aden. We affirm that the YAR's policy, which was announced years ago, stipulates and continues to stipulate that the Red Sea should remain remote from any form of foreign influence and that the Bab el-Mandeb should remain a maritime passage without obstructing international navigation in any form.

We affirm that the YAR is an independent and sovereign state with a right to defend the integrity of its waters, airspace and soil and to prepare against the danger of sabotage which is exported to it from Aden. It has the right to receive strong guarantees regarding the rapid closure of the sabotage camps and the withdrawal of military concentrations which the Aden regime has deployed along its positions facing us.

FOREIGN MINISTRY ISSUES STATEMENT ON LEBANESE EVENTS

JN1019402 San'a' Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 10 Jul 78 JN

[Text] Statement issued by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs on the recent events in Lebanon:

The Yemen Arab Republic has watched with extreme anxiety the painful events taking place recently in fraternal Lebanon and the heavy human losses resulting from the fighting between brothers in the Lebanese arena. The YAR appeals to all parties in Lebanon to exercise self-restraint [words indistinct] and understanding to replace violence and fighting. It also appeals to them to stand as one rank behind the legitimate national authorities and the Arab deterrent forces against the conspiracies being concocted to harm [words indistinct].

The YAR considers that the first means to settle this problem is to support the Arab deterrent forces, provide them with the opportunity to stop the shedding of Arab blood [words indistinct] security and stability in Lebanon under the leadership of His Excellency Ilyas Sarkis, president of the Lebanese Republic.

The YAR stresses that it is against anything that might lead to the partitioning of Lebanon. It considers the deteriorating situation in Lebanon as giving the Israeli enemy an excuse for military intervention, using the pretext of wanting to protect its security and its illegal borders. Israel has always fabricated excuses to continue its expansion and occupation of territories of Arab countries.

ATH-THAWRAH COMMENTS ON PDRY FOREIGN MINISTER'S STATEMENT

JN0821202 San'a' Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 8 Jul 78 JN

[Excerpts] In its editorial today, the newspaper ATH-THAWRACH says: What draws attention to the press statement published in the Lebanese newspaper AN-NIDA', and which has been broadcast over Aden radio, is the attempt to evade true facts and make the northern part of the homeland appear as if those responsible there did not adopt the process of dialog and understanding. Such a protestation is false and evades the responsibility for the crime and sedition which culminated in the assassination of a head of state in his office. After all this, can we say anything about taking up again the process of brotherly dialog?

The press statement also pointed to the developments which took place in the southern part of the homeland, stressing that these were internal affairs of no concern to anyone else. Shall we remind them of the sabotage which was directed against this homeland and was designed to obstruct the march of the revolution and the security and stability of our people? Obstructing the march toward putting an end to backwardness, as we have so many times reiterated, constitutes the real enemy of our people, in all its aspects and forms.

In relation to the Bab al-Mandes, free navigation is guaranteed to all parties and no objections are to be raised--except for the fear of foreign control over this strait. Do these fears disturb the person who issued the press statement? Does he want us to stop wondering in whose interest these events took place?

AS-SADAT MEETS WITH WALDHEIM IN SALZBURG

NC1020000Y Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1830 GMT 10 Jul 78 NC

[Text] President Muhammad Anwar as-Sadat met at 1630 today with UN Secretary General Kurt Waldheim in the Fuschl Castle in Salzburg, where the president is staying. The meeting was attended by Foreign Minister Muhammad Ibrahim Kamil. During the 1-hour meeting, the discussions dealt with all aspects of the Middle East situation and the latest developments in Lebanon.

President as-Sadat presented Waldheim with Egypt's views on the coming phase with regard to the Middle East problem. The president emphasized that Egypt always expects that the United Nations will assume its full responsibilities during the coming phase.

Regarding Waldheim's proposal calling on all parties to meet at the United Nations, President as-Sadat said that Egypt does not object to this on the basis that it considers the Cairo conference as having been in preparation for the Geneva conference.

President Anwar as-Sadat and Waldheim discussed the possibility of going to Geneva if the peace talks fail. President as-Sadat affirmed to Waldheim that Egypt has no restrictions, conditions or inhibitions concerning going to Geneva. In general, the meeting was positive.

Dr Waldheim held a press conference at which he said they exchanged views on the Middle East problem and President as-Sadat briefed him on the results of his talks in Vienna. He added that he in turn briefed the president on his views in light of the latest Egyptian proposals and on what must be done in the future in order to break the deadlocked Middle East talks.

Waldheim said that his talks with President as-Sadat were useful and that he expressed his gratitude to the president for giving him the opportunity of meeting with him. Asked if he will present new proposals, Waldheim said he had pointed to the need for continuing the peace talks. He added that what is important is the result. He said that the latest Egyptian proposals include basic factors with regard to the UN resolutions. He added that he and President as-Sadat discussed the UN role with regard to the situation in the Middle East and that President as-Sadat outlined his proposals in this respect. Waldheim added that negotiations will be held in London in the next few days. He said the Israeli Government has rejected the Egyptian proposals and what we need is for the two sides to reach an agreement in this respect.

Waldheim said that he appreciates the UN role called for in the Egyptian proposals and that it is necessary to approve of these proposals. He emphasized that President as-Sadat is insisting on using his proposals as a basis for solving the problem. He said there is no change in President as-Sadat's position regarding this matter and President as-Sadat stresses the need for solving the Palestinian problem as a basis for solving the entire problem.

Waldheim said the United Nations will not be represented at the London meeting until the picture becomes clear. He said that President Anwar as-Sadat has not ruled out the possibility of convening the Geneva conference.

Waldheim said the dialog between the two sides is continuing, although they are facing difficulties. The two sides must clarify the situation during the London meetings and then decide on the steps to be taken in the future, he said.

Waldheim said that the second disengagement period will expire in October and that it is necessary to reach a solution with regard to the situation in the Middle East before that date. Therefore, next month will be decisive for this issue, because if it is not solved a crisis will arise which the Security Council will have to discuss, he said.

Waldheim said he has learned that the United States might present new proposals regarding the Middle East crisis after the London meeting, but he cannot express a firm opinion on this.

He concluded his statement by discussing the Lebanese problem. He said that the situation in Lebanon is dangerous and that he is following it step by step. He said that the recent developments are regrettable and expressed hope that the UN forces there will contribute to resolving the situation peacefully.

SOCIALIST INTERNATIONAL DOCUMENT SUBMITTED TO AS-SADAT

NC110633Y Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 0500 GMT 11 Jul 78 NC

[Excerpts] President Anwar as-Sadat met yesterday in Vienna with Willy Brandt, the former German chancellor and chairman of the Socialist International. Brandt submitted to President as-Sadat the Socialist International document which he prepared together with Austrian Chancellor Bruno Kreisky to become, after its presentation to the Socialist International office in Paris in September, a main document representing some kind of moral commitment by the Socialist International parties to the [Middle East] crisis.

Austrian Chancellor Bruno Kreisky and Chairman of the Socialist International Willy Brandt have expressed their belief that they are truly expressing the position of the parties in the Socialist International. Brandt left Vienna for Rome yesterday afternoon. He told reporters that the statement of the Socialist International on the Middle East has given many ideas to Chancellor Kreisky and to him and that it was the subject of discussions during the weekend.

Brandt said that the Vienna summit was very important, particularly since President as-Sadat has affirmed that it is receiving wide support by the [Egyptian] people and inside the Arab League. He said that the Socialist International statement has been positively received by Shim'on Peres, the leader of the Israeli Labor Party. Peres described the document as very practical and one that includes several positive elements. He said that he will study all details of this document and then submit it to the Israeli Labor Party to study it.

AS-SADAT HOLDS MEETING WITH NAHUM GOLDMANN

NC101257Y Cairo MENA in Arabic 1230 GMT 10 Jul 78 NC

[Text] Vienna, 10 July--President Anwar as-Sadat met at the Imperial Hotel this morning with Nahum Goldmann, former chairman of the World Jewish Congress. President as-Sadat then met with a group of European Jewish personalities.

Goldmann Makes Statement

NC101557Y Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 10 Jul 78 NC

[Text] This morning in Vienna President Anwar as-Sadat received Mr Nahum Goldmann, former chairman of the World Jewish Congress. They discussed the latest developments in the Middle East, the dimensions of the Palestinian problem and the efforts that are being exerted to find a just and comprehensive settlement to the Middle East crisis.

Nahum Goldmann made a statement after the meeting with President Anwar as-Sadat today. He emphasized that the road to peace in the Middle East can only be traveled if Israel withdraws from the occupied territories. MENA has learned that during the meeting Goldmann briefed President as-Sadat on the results of his tour of the United States and his meetings with U.S. officials.

Goldmann to Visit Egypt

NC090838Y Doha QNA in Arabic 0805 GMT 9 Jul 78 NC

[Text] Cairo, 9 July--Nahum Goldmann, chairman of the World Jewish Congress, will visit Egypt in September as part of the continuing efforts to move the Middle East peace efforts forward, the Egyptian magazine OCTOBER reported today. Egyptian President Anwar as-Sadat will meet with Goldmann and with Israeli opposition leader Shim'on Peres during his current visit to Austria.

KREISKY-BRANDT STATEMENT ON MIDDLE EAST NOTED

ND102004Y Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1830 GMT 10 Jul 78 NC

[Text] Austrian Chancellor Bruno Kreisky and former German Chancellor Willy Brandt issued a four-point statement in Vienna today, asserting that peace can be achieved only through negotiations between Egypt and Israel. The statement said that it is necessary for all the sides to support President as-Sadat's initiative. The statement also referred to guaranteeing Israel's security in accordance with UN Resolutions 242 and 338. It also discussed the possibility of establishing demilitarized areas and the Palestinians' right to have representatives participate in any talks that concern them.

AL-JAMASI ADDRESSES NATIONAL DEFENSE GRADUATES

NC101450Y Cairo MENA in Arabic 1345 GMT 10 Jul 78 NC

[Text] Cairo, 10 July--Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of War and War Production Gen Muhammad al-Jamasi has stated that Egypt is closely watching what is taking place in Africa, but its principal effort will continue to be directed eastward. He added: We wish President Anwar as-Sadat success in his current mission. This mission is part of the colossal effort Egypt is exerting to solve the Palestinian problem, which is the basis of the Arab-Israeli conflict.

Al-Jamasi, who is also the commander in chief of the armed forces, said this in a speech he delivered today at a graduation ceremony at the National Defense College in the Nasir Higher Military Academy. The new graduates include a group of armed forces commanders and some civilian leaders in the state's various sectors.

The ceremony was attended by Deputy Prime Minister for Production and Minister of Electricity and Energy Engineer Ahmad Sultan, Armed Forces Chief of Staff Lt Gen Muhammad 'Ali Fahmi, and a number of high-ranking commanders of the armed forces.

General al-Jamasi also spoke about the extreme importance the armed forces attach to the Nasir Higher Military Academy, which is one of the most important military institutes in Egypt and which graduates armed forces commanders and leaders in civilian sectors. General al-Jamasi then explained the current situation in the African Continent. He used a detailed map showing the positions of foreign interference and movements in Africa. He also explained the situation in the Middle East and the general aspects of the Arab-Israeli conflict. He then praised the research work carried out by the graduates during their studies. At the end of the ceremony General al-Jamasi and Engineer Ahmad Sultan distributed prizes and diplomas to the graduates.

'RESTRICTED NUCLEAR EXPLOSION' PLANNED

LD071722Y Cairo JARIDAT MISR in Arabic 4 Jul 78 p 1 LD

[Text] An official source at the Al-Qattarah Depression Project Authority has said that the first stage of the project's research that deals with geology will be completed within the next 6 months. This will be followed by the second part which will begin at the start of next year and will deal with the economic viability of the entire project.

The source said that a detailed report will be submitted to President Anwar as-Sadat early next year regarding the work completed so far by consultant bodies. A restricted nuclear explosion will be set off in the area in order to test the effect of a nuclear explosion on the project's environment. The source said that U.S. consultant firms are considering the idea of linking the depression to the sea through a tunnel instead of a canal in view of the advanced technology in excavation equipment.

The financial estimates for the Al-Qattarah Depression project are expected to be completed this year so that the necessary allocations for it will be included in the next year's budget.

GHALI MAKES STATEMENT ON NILE STATES COOPERATION

NC090826Y Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 0700 GMT 9 Jul 78 NC

[Text] Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Dr Butrus Ghali has stated in Khartoum that a new organization embracing the seven states that share the Nile River will meet in Kampala soon in order to cooperate in exploiting the river waters. Dr Ghali added that the political importance of this organization is represented in the fact that the African states, despite some disputes, can cooperate effectively in fields of development. This organization will obtain loans from Arab and African financial establishments to implement projects such as the construction of reservoirs, power plants and digging of canals; repairing and expanding navigational areas in the Nile River; and establishing new irrigable agricultural areas.

The minister of state for foreign affairs, who is now in Khartoum participating in the OAU Ministerial Conference, added that Egypt and Sudan will work to activate this organization, which will include Ethiopia, Uganda, Kenya, Rwanda and Zaire in addition to Egypt and Sudan.

INTERROGATION OF HAYKAL TO RESUME 12 JULY

NC1017552Y Cairo MENA in Arabic 1518 GMT 10 Jul 78 NC

[Text] Cairo, 10 July--Socialist Public Prosecutor Counsellor Anwar Habib will resume the interrogation of Muhammad Hasanayn Haykal, former chief editor of the newspaper AL-AHRAM, on Wednesday. Haykal's interrogation was originally scheduled to be resumed today. The interrogation is carried out in the presence of Haykal's lawyer, Muhammad Abu Dhikra, and Journalists Association Secretary General Hasan ash-Sharqwi as representative of the association.

MISR: LIBYA TRANSPORTS ARMS, CUBAN SOLDIERS TO ADEN

NC1110846Y Cairo MENA in Arabic 0802 GMT 11 Jul 78 NC

[Text] Cairo, 11 July--The Cairo newspaper MISR today reports that 2 days prior to the recent Aden incidents, the Libyan Government had asked the Sudanese Government to permit squadrons of Tupolev planes to overfly Sudan en route from Tripoli to Aden.

The paper says that the Sudanese Government wanted to know what the planes would be carrying before allowing them to fly over Sudan. Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi's government said that the planes were carrying food and medical supplies.

The paper MISR notes that the Sudanese Government affirmed that it would search the planes and accordingly insisted that the planes land in the Khartoum military airport. However, the Libyan Government rejected the Sudanese Government's demand and decided to send the planes via Chad, thus bypassing Sudan.

The paper adds that these squadrons airlifted arms and Cuban soldiers, who were in Tripoli, to Aden.

The paper says that this fact affirms the statement made by a well-informed political source that 'Abd al-Fattah Isma'il had begun the disturbances which are now occurring in the southern part of the Arabian Peninsula. These troubles began with the assassination of YAR President Ahmad Husayn al-Ghashmi and ended with the assassination of PDRY President Salim Rubayyi' 'Ali, who was the leading advocate of the need for inter-Arab cooperation and curtailing Soviet influence in the Arabian Peninsula.

The paper MISR notes that Djibouti Prime Minister Abdallah Mohamed Kamil had cautioned a number of Arab states that the Aden events were serious. Kamil then said that Aden had been transformed into a Soviet military base equipped with various kinds of weapons so that Aden would serve as a base of operations covering the Arab Gulf, the Arabian Peninsula and the Horn of Africa.

SUDANESE DEFENSE MINISTER LEAVES FOLLOWING VISIT

NC0919019Y Cairo MENA in Arabic 1836 GMT 9 Jul 78 NC

[Text] Cairo, 9 July--Sudanese Minister of Defense Gen Bashir Muhammad 'Ali left Cairo tonight after a 6-day visit. During the visit, the Sudanese minister had discussions with Gen Muhammad 'Abd al-Ghani al-Jamasi, deputy prime minister and minister of war, dealing with the promotion of military cooperation between the two countries. The Sudanese minister was seen off by Assistant Minister of War Maj Gen Hasan Tawfiq.

CULTURAL, SCIENTIFIC PROTOCOL WITH USSR SIGNED

JN0915l0Y Baghdad INA in Arabic 1417 GMT 9 Jul 78 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 9 July--A protocol on cultural and scientific cooperation for the present year was signed here today between the Soviet Union and Iraq. The protocol covers the exchange of specialists in the social sciences between the two countries and the continuation of cooperation between the University of Azerbaijan and Basra University in the exchange of professors and specialists. Under the protocol the Soviet side will allow 150 seats in the specialized Soviet institutes for training Iraqis in the fishing industry field and in other cooperation projects between Iraq and the Soviet Union.

The Soviet universities will also receive 100 students holding bachelors or masters degrees in science and art to obtain higher degrees. The Iraqi side will receive a number of Soviet students in Iraqi universities for training in the Arabic language, history, geography and economics. In the fields of culture, arts and information, the two sides agreed to exchange visits by folklore troupes and hold exhibitions on folklore.

PRO-IRAQ FATAH COUNCIL ISSUES CRITICISM OF SHARAR

JN101955Y Baghdad Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1850 GMT 10 Jul 78 JN

[Text] In order to explain the role of Majid Abu Sharar in serving the so-called Fatah Central Committee, a spokesman from the Palestine national liberation movement--Fatah-Revolutionary Council has stated the following:

1. It has become clear in the Fatah movement and on the Palestinian level that there is a struggle between two lines: the line of armed struggle followed and expressed by the Fatah revolutionary forces, and the compromising, reactionary line represented by the 'Arafat gang. This struggle exists in all fields of Palestinian activity, including the Fatah Revolutionary Council where we find elements connected with the 'Arafat gang. Majid Abu Sharar is regarded as the secretary of these elements.

It is well known that during the continuous struggle between the revolutionary and reactionary forces, the officials will not have the powers to hide the struggle or to bypass it. We hereby affirm that the above-mentioned [Sharar] represents in his present job only that group which is connected with the reactionaries.

2. With all his many faces and mean roles, Majid Abu Sharar is a renegade who is against the alliances established under the slogans of the patriotic and democratic forces.

3. Our dealing with him will be based on his anti-revolutionary practices inside and outside the Revolutionary Council and on his betrayal of the revolutionary principles and struggle.

VICE PRESIDENT MA'RUF RETURNS, MAKES STATEMENT

JN071825Y Baghdad INA in Arabic 1720 GMT 7 Jul 78 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 7 July--Vice President Taha Muhyi ad-Din Ma'ruf returned here this evening at the end of a 1-week tour of Bangladish, Sri Lanka and India. Ma'ruf said that his talks with the leaders of these countries dealt with mutual relations, Arab issues--particularly the Palestinian question--and important international issues, especially the nonalined movement.

He added that his talks also dealt with the security of the Indian Ocean and its natural extensions, and the means to strengthen cooperation and coordination on this issue. He stressed that views of all parties were identical.

Ma'ruf said: During our tour we sensed a great appreciation of Iraq's stand toward Arab and international issues. This appreciation was reflected in the satisfaction with and the desire to expand mutual relations expressed by these countries. Ma'ruf pointed out that in general his talks dealt with an exploration of new fields of cooperation and exchanges of expertise in various domains. The talks also emphasized the importance of a continuation of the work of the joint committees between Iraq and these countries so they may prepare final formulas on economic, trade and technical cooperation.

The delegation accompanying Ma'ruf included the foreign minister, Dr Sa'dun Hammadi, and a number of officials.

AL-BAKR RECEIVES SAUDI FOREIGN MINISTER

JN111100Y Baghdad INA in Arabic 0930 GMT 11 Jul 78 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 11 July--President Ahmad Hasan al-Bakr received here today the Saudi minister of foreign affairs, Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal. During the meeting President al-Bakr received a written message from King Khalid ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz on the situation in the Arab area. Foreign Minister Dr Sa'dun Hammadi and the Saudi ambassador in Baghdad attended the meeting. The Saudi minister arrived here this morning on brief visit to Iraq.

SAUDI BORDER FORCES COMMANDER ARRIVES ON VISIT

JN091036Y Baghdad INA in Arabic 1030 GMT 9 Jul 78 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 9 July--Lt Gen 'Abd ar-Rahman Al ash-Shaykh, director general of the Saudi Border Corps, arrived in Baghdad today at the head of a delegation on a 1-week official visit to Iraq. He was met at the airport by the commander of the border forces and a number of senior army officers.

PDRY MINISTER OF INDUSTRY ARRIVES FOR TALKS

JN050840Y Baghdad INA in Arabic 0750 GMT 5 Jul 78 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 5 July--'Abd al-'Aziz 'Abd al-Wali, PDRY minister of industry and envoy of Chairman of the Presidential Council 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, arrived in Baghdad this morning. In a statement to INA, the PDRY envoy said that he is carrying two messages from 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, one to President Ahmad Hasan al-Bakr and one to Revolution Command Council Vice Chairman Saddam Husayn. He added that the messages deal with current events in Yemen and the Arab and international situation. 'Abd al-Wali expressed the PDRY's appreciation for Iraq's role under the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party and Iraq's desire to preserve stability in the area.

He said that his visit to Iraq comes in the wake of the events that are taking place in the area. These events are the result of divergent reactions to a domestic event that was dictated by the public interest, he added. The Yemeni envoy said that imperialist and reactionary circles have shown their true positions toward these developments. At times these circles launch frenzied information campaigns, and at others they beat the drums of war. This, however, is not new to the Yemeni people.

He said: Our relations with all countries are based on mutual respect. We accept any support that is given without conditions. We declare to everyone that we seek stability and that we are not war mongers. 'Abd al-Wali added: We assert from a position of responsibility that we are capable of confronting any attack on our revolution and our country. The Arab nation well realizes the role of the Yemeni people in defending their country. Thoug[illegible]e revisionist Salim Rubayyi' 'Ali mayhave disrupted the face of Yemen, the sons of Yemen can defend their soil and will confront any aggression with spirit, determination and invincible strength.

'Abd al-Wali was received at Baghdad airport by RCC member and Minister of Trade Hasan 'Ali, Foreign Minister Under Secretary 'Abd al-Husayn al-Jamali and the PDRY ambassador in Baghdad.

Meets With Officials

LD062034Y Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 6 Jul 78 LD/EA

[Summary] 'Abd al-'Aziz 'Abd al-Wali, member of the Politburo, minister of industry and acting minister for planning, delivered to Saddam Husayn, vice chairman of the Iraqi Revolution Command Council, a written message from Prime Minister 'Ali Nasir Muhammad on the latest developments in Yemen. They discussed the strengthening of relations between Iraq and the PDRY. "They also discussed the strengthening of Arab solidarity to confront Zionist and imperialist plans to frustrate the aspirations of the Arab nation. They upheld the principle of peaceful coexistence between the peoples with different social systems, who would solve their problems peacefully, and discussed the problem of reducing tension and preventing wars which serve only the interests of the enemies of the people--Zionists and imperialists. They also acknowledged the need to develop the natural relations between the states of the region on the basis of noninterference in internal affairs and respect for national sovereignty." 'Abd al-'Aziz 'Abd al-Wali yesterday met 'Adnan Husayn, Iraqi minister of planning, with whom he discussed bilateral relations, which they agreed to strengthen and develop.

Makes Statement, Departs

JN061755Y Baghdad INA in Arabic 1620 GMT 6 Jul 78 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 6 July--'Abd al-'Aziz 'Abd al-Wali, personal envoy of 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, chairman of the PDRY Presidential Council and prime minister, left Baghdad this afternoon. In a statement to INA he said that the PDRY is firmly pursuing a patriotic course in its internal and external policies. He said that the PDRY adheres to a national constitution and wants to coexist peacefully with its neighbors on the basis of mutual respect and noninterference in internal affairs. 'Abd al-Wali stressed that the Arab issue is now in need of more solidarity than ever before to face Zionism and imperialism, which are sowing sedition among the brothers. 'Abd al-Wali expressed his appreciation of (?Iraq's) stand, of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party's interest in the two parts of Yemen and for the aid Iraq offers continuously to the two parts of Yemen to help achieve the aspirations of the Yemeni people for unity, freedom and prosperity. Earlier today 'Abd al-Wali delivered two messages to Saddam Husayn, Revolution Command Council vice chairman, from 'Ali Nasir Muhammad. The first was addressed to Saddam Husayn and the second to President Ahmad Hasan al-Bakr. The PDRY envoy was seen off at the airport by Hamid 'Alwan, minister of state for foreign affairs, and the PDRY ambassador in Baghdad.

INFORMATION MINISTER PRAISES EGYPTIAN PEACE PLAN

JN081525Y Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 8 Jul 78 JN

[Text] Information Minister 'Adnan Abu 'Awdah has described the Egyptian plan for peace in the Middle East as one based on a realistic view of the conflicting factors in the Middle East crisis. This is clearly reflected in its treatment of the Palestine question as the focal point in this crisis.

In an exclusive statement to a MENA correspondent in Amman, Abu 'Awdah said that the plan is balanced and observes the rights and interests of all parties to the conflict. The plan is flexible and comes within the framework of UN principles and resolutions concerning the establishment of a just and permanent peace in the Middle East.

AD-DUSTUR URGES U.S. TO ADOPT CLEAR STAND IN LONDON

JN100625Y Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 0415 GMT 10 Jul 78 JN

[From the press review]

[Text] The newspaper AD-DUSTUR says: Certain people may question the value of the London conference since Egypt rejects Begin's plan and Israel rejects the Egyptian plan in advance even before going to the conference. The answer is that the two sides believe that there are points of agreement in the two plans which will allow a dialog to start. Also, neither of the two sides wants to be responsible before world public opinion, particularly U.S. public opinion, for closing the door to peace efforts and stopping the dialog. Thus, the game seems to be not one of searching for peace so much as embarrassing the other side by making it commit the mortal sin, namely, becoming angry and walking out of the negotiating hall for good.

AD-DUSTUR says: Thus, it is obvious that the destiny of the London conference and the initiative are in the hands of the United States. The United States has so far been content to play the game of statements only, but this game is no longer suitable. The United States will be required at the London conference to dispense with its vague stand and call things, plans and proposals by their real names.

POLITICAL ACTIVITIES CONTINUE ON PRESIDENTIAL CRISIS

Al-Jumayyil Statement

NC101135Y Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1030 GMT 10 Jul 78 NC

[Excerpts] At 0930 today, President Ilyas Sarkis met with Pierre al-Jumayyil. The meeting lasted until 1045 after which Pierre al-Jumayyil spoke to reporters. Asked what was new about the resignation which President Sarkis is contemplating, Al-Jumayyil said: As I have already said, we must first know the reasons which prompted the president to adopt this stand and then tackle them.

Asked if President Sarkis continues to insist on resigning, Al-Jumayyil said: The question is not one of insistence. He does not insist. The man says: If you want me to rule, then I have assumed office by the will of all--Lebanese, Arabs and the whole world. I came to work, but I found out that the promises to help have not been fulfilled. The resignation is not a question of letting off steam. I do not accept the idea that I am in charge but unable to shoulder my responsibility. You too must not accept this. I ask for what you promised as Lebanese first and Arabs second, starting with the Riyadh agreement. I also ask for what the world, particularly the great states which hold many things in their hands, promised.

Al-Jumayyil was then asked: The United States is making a move and so is Kuwait. What are the results so far? He answered: The Kuwaiti foreign minister has contacted me and we had a 20-minute telephone conversation.

Asked whether there were any positive, encouraging results from the contacts carried out so far, Al-Jumayyil said: There are results. The proof of this is that matters, I believe, will improve from all aspects--psychologically and the atmosphere. We hope, God willing, to be able to complete the course. In conclusion, Al-Jumayyil said: These matters must, undoubtedly, be tackled in the interests of all--the interests of Lebanon and Syria. The Syrians have no interest in what is happening.

This morning, President Sarkis met with the commander of the Arab deterrent forces, Lt Col Sami al-Khatib, and the director general of the Internal Security Forces, Staff Col Ahmad al-Haj.

At noon, President Sarkis received [PLO Military Department Chief] Zuhayr Muhsin who said on leaving the palace: We tried to dissuade the president from submitting his resignation. Asked if he was charged to do so by the PLO, Muhsin said: No, this was a personal effort because of our friendship, no more nor less. We exchanged views on the situation.

Lebanese Nationalists' Position

JN101231Y Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1200 GMT 10 Jul 78 JN

[Text] The Lebanese Nationalist Movement has called on Lebanese President Ilyas Sarkis to tell the people frankly about the reasons behind his threat to resign. The movement called on him to expose the parties which are preventing him from exercising his authority. Albert Mansur, deputy chairman of the Central Political Council of the Lebanese Nationalist Movement, said that the basic question is not President Sarkis' retraction of his intention to resign, but the need to tell the truth and to expose those dealing with the Zionist enemy and preventing the people's unity.

The Lebanese president listed a number of demands that must be fulfilled for him to change his mind about resigning, primarily allowing him to exercise authority effectively and allowing the executive apparatus in the state to make and carry out decisions.

Parliamentary Committee Statement

NC1013:5Y Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 10 Jul 78 NC

[Text] Speaker Kamil al-As'ad chaired a joint meeting of the Defense, Foreign Affairs, Administration and Justice Parliamentary Committees. Prime Minister Dr Salim al-Huss and Interior Minister Dr Salah Salman also attended the meeting.

At this joint meeting, the security situation was discussed, as well as the current situation in the country in light of the president's insistence on his intention to resign and the repercussions that might arise from this on the Lebanese, Arab and international levels.

At the conclusion of the joint meeting, a statement was issued calling for collecting the weapons in accordance with the provisions of the parliamentary document ratified on 25 April 1978, and in accordance with the resolutions of the Riyadh and Cairo summit conferences. The joint committee, which met today, has asked the government to start carrying out this task. The statement added that the solution of the current crisis and the security which is desired for the good of Lebanon depend on the carrying out of this task. The correspondent of the national news agency has learned that Speaker al-As'ad will visit Damascus tomorrow.

Today Speaker Kamil al-As'ad also held contacts with the leaders of the parliamentary blocs, the deputies and other people concerned. During these contacts, discussions were held concerning the establishment of a broad national grouping to stand up to the partition plans by agreeing on a unified plan which will insure this.

Al-As'ad Answers Questions

NC101755Y Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 10 Jul 78 NC

[Text] At 1800 [1600 GMT], Chamber of Deputies Speaker Kamil al-As'ad and Minister Salah Salman visited the Presidential Palace. Speaker Al-As'ad's visit to the palace lasted 35 minutes. Upon his departure he responded to questions as follows:

[Question] What is new?

[Answer] We met today. We made a statement after the meeting and gave explanations about the nature and decisions of the meeting. I met President Sarkis this evening because I will be leaving tomorrow morning for Syria. We discussed the latest developments with his excellency so that we will know how to discuss the situation with the Syrian officials in the light of these developments.

[Question] Are you leaving on a private visit?

[Answer] This is my own personal initiative.

[Question] Did President Sarkis provide you with anything specific to pass to President al-Asad?

[Answer] He gave me his analysis of the present situation. There is nothing that is unknown about the present situation and there is nothing new at all. Our discussions with the Syrians will be within this current and painful state of affairs in which we are living today.

[Question] Do you expect anything good from this visit?

[Answer] It is not possible for me to say anything. We cannot anticipate events.

Franjiyah May Run for President

NC100850Y Doha QNA in Arabic 0832 GMT 10 Jul 78 NC

[Text] Kuwait, 10 July--In a dispatch from Beirut, citing Lebanese political sources, the Kuwaiti newspaper AS-SIYASAH reports today that former President Sulayman Franjiyah will declare himself a presidential candidate in the event President Ilyas Sarkis submits his resignation.

The newspaper says that, through contacts and consultations held with leaders of parliamentary blocs, Franjiyah has so far secured the approval of 65 members of the Chamber of Deputies, in addition to the fact that he is supported by Syria and the Lebanese national forces.

Al-Huss Scores Israeli Role

NC101452Y Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1400 GMT 10 Jul 78 NC

[Text] Commenting on reports concerning alleged Israeli interest in the Lebanese events, Prime Minister Dr Salim al-Huss said: We reject Israel's attempts to interfere in Lebanon's internal affairs. If these attempts are intended to fan the conflict in Lebanon, however, we hope that all the factions and communities in Lebanon will be wise enough to deprive Israel of this opportunity.

LE MONDE REPORTS RAYMOND IDDIH STATEMENT

ID061419Y Paris LE MONDE in French 4 Jul 78 p 3 ID

[Unattributed report: "Raymond Iddih: President Sarkis Should Call for Withdrawal of Syrian Troops"]

[Text] Mr Raymond Iddih, leader of the Lebanese National Bloc (moderate Maronite), living in exile in France, has made the following statement to us:

"The blame for the bloody events in Lebanon lies above all with the Phalangist leaders. It was they who first requested and obtained the Syrian Army's intervention in Lebanon. Very recently it was they again who organized the assassination of Tony Franjiyah, thus provoking a violent reaction from Damascus. This reaction is nevertheless not motivated by the love which the Syrians bear the Franjiyah family but by the desire to use the Ehdin massacare as an excuse to get rid of Phalangist militarism and the Phalangist dictatorship.

"Having said this, I still maintain that Syria's objective is to occupy the whole of Lebanon as far as the Litani River, leaving the south of the country to Israel. Such a partition of Lebanon conforms to the 'Kissinger Plan' which I have always denounced, a plan which the Carter administration does not appear to have rejected.

"Now that Syria has given evidence of its true intentions to those in Lebanon and elsewhere who continued to doubt them, it is up to President Sarkis to call for the withdrawal of the Syrian troops in accordance with the promises made by President Hafez al-Asad.

"If it was only divided between Lebanese Christians and Moslems, and between the Lebanese and the Palestinians--since it seems out of the question that Lebanon can now obtain a real Arab peacekeeping force or extra UN forces stationed throughout the rest of the country--this would be much less dangerous for Lebanon."

MILITARY, SECURITY SITUATION IN BEIRUT REPORTED

Humanitarian Act

NC1018444Y Voice of Lebanon [Clandestine] in Arabic to Lebanon 1815 GMT 10 Jul 78 NC

[Excerpt] The Fifth Branch of the Lebanese forces has issued the following statement: Units of our forces have carried out a humanitarian action by facilitating the arrival of freight vehicles carrying food for about 200 members of the Arab deterrent forces inside the populated area in Al-Ashrafiyah.

Brief Battle

WA110610Y London REUTER in English 0509 GMT 11 Jul 78 WA

[Text] Beirut, 11 Jul, REUTER--The fate of an unofficial ceasefire in Beirut hung on a knife-edge today after a brief but furious battle between Syrian troops and right-wing Lebanese militiamen.

A REUTER correspondent at the scene said the shooting erupted last night when Syrians tried to deliver food to about 30 of their comrades who had been cut off by the militias in the Christian district of Al-Ashrafiyah. Correspondent Peter Griffiths said a truck carrying the provisions was destroyed by anti-tank rockets as the two sides attacked each other with assault rifles and heavy machineguns. He said the rightists apparently suffered no casualties, but that it was impossible to tell if any Syrians were hit.

Militiamen told him they had allowed the truck to deliver food earlier in three nearby Syrian positions without incident, following a personal appeal from President Ilyas Sarkis on humanitarian grounds. The militiamen blamed the Syrians for opening fire, but Griffiths said he could not tell who fired the first shot.

The incident indicated that about 200 Syrian troops have been cut off in isolated strong-points in the Christian east side of Beirut since a five-day battle between the two sides ended last Thursday. Military sources said the Syrians might not be completely surrounded, but that snipers firing from rooftops or street corners would make their relief a hazardous operation.

Rightist Arms Shipment

JN110800Y Baghdad INA in Arabic 0740 GMT 11 Jul 78 JN

[Text] Beirut, 11 July--The rightist forces in Lebanon have received a large shipment of arms of U.S. and Zionist make. Two ships unloaded these arms in the Judiyah port 2 days ago.

Publishing this today, the newspaper AL-LIWA' says that Maj Sa'd Haddad, commander of the rightist forces in southern Lebanon, and Israeli officers supervised the unloading of this cargo, which includes various rockets, particularly of (Milan) mark, (?gold) weapons and M-16 rifles.

Security Situation 11 July

NC110716Y Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0600 GMT 11 Jul 78 NC

[Text] The security reports issued last night state that some shells fell on the Ash-Shiyah-'Ayn ar-Rummanah front, where sporadic explosions were heard. However, the situation calmed down in the morning and the Arab deterrent forces continue to be in control of the situation and they are committed to not returning the fire in instances where there are no losses.

REPORTAGE ON SITUATION IN SOUTHERN LEBANON

Israeli Concentrations Continuing

NC091931Y Voice of Lebanon [Clandestine] in Arabic to Lebanon 1915 GMT 9 Jul 78 NC

[Text] Reports coming from Israel continue to confirm the intensification of Israeli concentrations along the Israeli-Lebanese border. The reports say that the Israeli army is operating mechanized and armored patrols in the area to closely observe the situation in the light of the latest developments in Lebanon.

MENA Report

NC071030Y Cairo MENA in Arabic 1030 GMT 7 Jul 78 NC

[Text] Beirut, 7 July--Reports from Southern Lebanon indicate that the UN emergency forces in the border villages are complaining that rightist gunmen's fire on several occasions has prevented them from extending their operation. The reports say that the rightist militia set the border forest area on fire to prevent any armed infiltration against them.

The rightist militia attempted to force several village youths to join them and told the people in Al-Mari village that they should carry arms alongside the militia. A dispute broke out over this between the village people and the militia. A militia unit entered At-Tiri, where it blew up two houses and a water reservoir.

Meanwhile, the positions of the Norwegian contingent in Mazra'at al-Khuraybah were encircled by fire which raged there. When the Norwegians attempted to contain the fire they were attacked by machinegun fire from Tallat ash-Shu'ayri, forcing them to retreat. The fire raged all day.

Artillery Shelling

JN080748Y Baghdad INA in Arabic 0725 GMT 8 Jul 78 JN

[Text] Beirut, 7 July--Three southern villages came under heavy artillery shelling last night by the rightist and Zionist forces. The shelling, which lasted about 30 minutes and which is the second in 24 hours, was concentrated on the villages of Al-'Ayshiyah, Al-Jurmuq and Ad-Dimashqiyah in the Ar-Rayhan area.

In another development, enemy gunboats last night fired flares over Tyre and Al-Qasimiyah town. The gunboats clashed with the joint forces and were forced to flee to the high seas. Some time later, these boats carried out patrols along the coast.

Arrivals from southern Lebanon have said that Zionist officers and soldiers yesterday entered the area of Bint Jubayl in the central sector, which is under the control of the rightist forces. Zionist forces were also sighted in Marj 'Uyun town, which is under the control of rightist Major Sa'd Haddad.

INA Report

JN0910l7Y Baghdad INA in Arabic 1000 GMT 9 Jul 78 JN

[Text] Beirut, 9 July--The areas of Al-'Ayshiyah, Al-Jurmuq and Kafr Tibnin came under Zionist-isolationist shelling last night for the third time in the past 48 hours. The INA correspondent in southern Lebanon reports that four houses sustained material damage and several fires broke out in the woods near Al-'Ayshiyah.

In another development, the correspondent reports that Zionist gunboats are continuing their activity along the southern coast from An-Naqurah to the Jisr (Al-Awla) bridge, north of Sidon. Enemy aircraft are also continuing their activities along the border strip. The correspondent adds that the Zionist gunboats seized and held several fishing boats for 1 hour while interrogating the fishermen and searching their boats.

Citing travellers from the border areas, the correspondent reports that isolationist forces have been observed digging trenches and fortifications in the areas facing the UN forces.

Rightists Clash With UNIFIL

NC101604Y Cairo MENA in Arabic 1506 GMT 10 Jul 78 NC

[Text] Beirut, 10 July--According to reports from southern Lebanon, a short clash occurred yesterday between UNIFIL troops from Fiji and armed militia men who attempted to infiltrate into the town of (Al-Hamiyyah) in the central sector.

These reports add that the Fiji troops established an armed roadblock in the main street leading to the town and started searching the groves around their positions. During this operation machinegun fire was heard.

The reports add that following this incident, the commander of the Fiji troops, Colonel (Laransa), went to the UNIFIL command in An-Naqurah where he reported continuing attempts by armed militia units to enter the positions supervised by the Fiji forces.

The Lebanese paper AS-SAFIR today notes that the troops in the border strip commanded by Majors Sa'd Haddad and Sami ash-Shidyaq have established mobile roadblocks during the past few days for the purpose of abducting inhabitants who wish to return to the town of An-Naqurah. The paper adds that this has caused bitterness among the UNIFIL forces, who have quarrelled with the militia elements and had fist fights with them. This has led to a state of tension which has prevailed in the An-Naqurah area since the day before yesterday.

PRESIDENT AL-ASAD RECEIVES LEBANON'S JUNBLATT

JN1013300Y Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1215 GMT 10 Jul 78 JN

[Text] At 1230 today, His Excellency President Hafiz al-Asad received Walid Junblatt, leader of the Lebanese Progressive Socialist Party [PSP], and Shawkat Shuqayr, Muhsin Balul, Riyad Ra'd and Tawfiq Sultan, PSP Command members. The meeting was attended by Comrade 'Abadllah al-Ahmad, Arab Ba'th Party Regional Command member.

Junblatt arrived in Damascus this morning at the head of a party delegation. In a statement Walid Junblatt said they came to Damascus to discuss the current situation with the Syrian brothers and to consult on the latest developments in the Lebanese arena, which reveal the true intentions of the parties linked with the Zionist enemy. These parties are still planning on the dangerous project of partitioning, thus threatening Lebanon and fraternal countries and serving Israel's interests.

In his statement, Junblatt stressed the importance of cooperation with Syria in the interest of Lebanon's security, stability and unity. He also said: We must cooperate with the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party to agree on a formula which will unite all Lebanese around the well-known common aims; namely, Lebanon's unity, its Arabism and the achievement of beneficial and solid relations between Syria and Lebanon.

Lebanese Situation Reviewed

JN1017010Y Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1615 GMT 10 Jul 78 JN

[Excerpts] At 1230 today, His Excellency President Hafiz al-Asad received Walid Junblatt, leader of the PSP.

A review was held of the situation in Lebanon and recent developments there. Agreement was reached to continue the efforts aimed at entrenching security. It was also agreed that everybody in Lebanon should submit to the legitimate authorities. It was affirmed that efforts should continue to preserve the unity of the Lebanese land and people, and to strengthen the legitimate authority.

President Hafiz al-Asad affirmed that Syria will continue to offer fraternal aid to Lebanon so as to enable it to overcome the difficulties it is facing and to regain normal life.

KHADDAM RECEIVES LEBANESE CHRISTIAN DELEGATION

JN1017100Y Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1615 GMT 10 Jul 78 JN

[Text] 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, today received a delegation of the Command Council of the Christian Democrats [Al-Masihiyin ad-Dimuqratiyin] in Lebanon headed by Dr Michel Gharib.

Dr Gharib stated that the purpose of the visit to Damascus is to clarify the truth of the situation of the Christians in Lebanon and to refute the claims of the Phalangist and Sham'unist gangs that they represent all the Christians. He said: This is absolutely untrue. Dr Gharib added: Our stand is clear and known; namely, entrenching Lebanon's Arabism and safeguarding the unity of the Lebanese land and people.

SAUDI MINISTER ARRIVES WITH MESSAGE FOR AL-ASAD

JN1013342 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1215 GMT 10 Jul 78 JN

[Text] His Highness Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal, minister of foreign affairs in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, arrived in Damascus today on a 24-hour visit to Syria. He was welcomed at the airport by 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, deputy prime minister and foreign minister. His Highness Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal stated that he is carrying a message from Saudi King Khalid ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz to President Hafiz al-Asad.

Delivers Message

JN1019442 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1915 GMT 10 Jul 78 JN

[Text] At 1830 today, His Excellency President Hafiz al-Asad received His Highness Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal, foreign minister of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. The meeting was attended by 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, deputy prime minister and foreign minister. His Highness Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal conveyed to the president a message from His Majesty King Khalid ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz.

Leaves Damascus

JN1108452 Damascus SANA in Arabic 0835 GMT 11 Jul 78 JN

[Text] Damascus, 11 July--The Saudi minister of foreign affairs, His Highness Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal, left Damascus this morning after a 1-day visit to Syria. During his visit the Saudi minister delivered a message to President Hafiz al-Asad from His Majesty King Khalid. He was seen off at the airport by Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam and the Saudi charge d'affaires in Damascus

AL-ASAD RECEIVES MESSAGE FROM LIBYA'S AL-QADHDHAFI

JN1105052 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0415 GMT 11 Jul 78 JN

[Text] At 2230 yesterday, President Hafiz al-Asad received Muhammad Abu al-Qasim az-Zuwayy, secretary of information and culture in the Libyan Jamahiriyah, who conveyed to the president a message from Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi. This comes as part of the constant consultations held among the members of the steadfastness and confrontation front. The meeting was attended by 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, deputy prime minister and minister of foreign affairs; Ahmad Iskandar Ahmad, minister of information; and Ahmad 'Abd as-Salam ibn Khayyal, head of the Libyan Relations Office in Damascus. During the meeting, Muhammad az-Zuwayy also conveyed to President Hafiz al-Asad the greeting of Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi and the Libyan leader's appreciation for Syria's pan-Arab stands. He also affirmed Libya's support for Syria's responsible and noble pan-Arab stand through which it seeks to safeguard the unity, sovereignty and Arabism of Lebanon.

ATH-THAWRAH ATTACKS MONTE CARLO RADIO REPORTING

JN0806302 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0415 GMT 8 Jul 78 JN

[From the press review]

[Text] In its opinion column, the newspaper ATH-THAWRAH attacks Monte Carlo for taking the position of the agents and traitors, the Phalangists and National Liberals, in Lebanon. The newspaper says: No doubt Monte Carlo Radio's use of methods of intrigue, instigation and distortion of the truth means not only that the radio is avoiding the truth but also that it is participating with the destructive and conspiratorial sides to achieve the goals of the separatist plan. These falsehoods and lies are part of the psychological war which the fascists in Lebanon are waging and Monte Carlo Radio is projecting.

ALGERIA

MAURITANIAN SITUATION BEING WATCHED WITH INTEREST

LD101536Y Algiers APS in French 1200 GMT 10 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Algiers APS--Authorized Algerian quarters are following the development of the situation in Mauritania with interest. In view of the complexity of this situation, the same quarters express their hope that no new element will arise to make it more complex.

BULGARIAN DELEGATION HEADED BY LUKANOV ARRIVES

LD101446Y Algiers APS in French 0900 GMT 10 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Algiers, APS--Mr Andrey Lukanov, deputy chairman of Bulgaria's Council of Ministers and personal representative of Mr Todor Zhivkov, first secretary of the Bulgarian Communist Party Central Committee and president of the Bulgarian State Council, arrived in Algiers late on Sunday night at the head of an important delegation. During his stay, Mr Andrey Lukanov will have talks with qualified Algerian officials about Algerian-Bulgarian trade relations, cooperation and the prospects for their development.

Holds Talks

LD102304Y Algiers Domestic Service in French 1800 GMT 10 Jul 78 LD

[Summary] Rabah Bitat, president of the People's National Assembly, has received Andrey Lukanov, vice president of the Bulgarian Council of Ministers and personal representative of Todor Zhivkov, first secretary of the Bulgarian Communist Party Central Committee. The meeting took place this afternoon and dealt with ways of strengthening cooperation between the Algerian and Bulgarian national assemblies.

LIBYA

PDRY INTERIOR MINISTER ARRIVES IN TRIPOLI

LD071011Y Tripoli JANA in Arabic 0700 GMT 7 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Tripoli--PDRY Minister of the Interior Muhammad Salih Muti' [as received--presumably Salih Muslih] arrived in Tripoli last night. The assistant head of the Arab Liaison Office and a number of officials of that office were at the airport to welcome the minister and the delegation accompanying him.

JALLUD MEETS AFGHAN PLANNING MINISTER

LD081858Y Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 8 Jul 78 LD

[Excerpt] Staff Maj 'Abd as-Salam Jallud received at his office at the People's Palace this morning Afghan Planning Minister Soltan Ali Keshtmand, who is now on a visit to the Jamahiriyah. During the meeting, which was attended by brother Musa Abu Furaywah, secretary for planning, and the Afghan ambassador, bilateral relations between the two countries and means of bolstering them were discussed.

Agreements Signed

LD082233Y Tripoli Voice of the Arab Homeland in Arabic 2015 GMT 8 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Brother Musa Abu Furaywah, secretary of planning, and Soltan Ali Keshtmand, Afghan planning minister, signed two agreements. The first agreement deals with cooperation in the spheres of economy, trade and technology, and the second with cooperation in the cultural, scientific and information spheres.

The two sides agreed on establishing a joint company for cooperation in the agricultural and industrial fields, as well as establishing Islamic cultural centers in Afghanistan. They also agreed on the exchange of news between the two countries and the establishing of offices for the Libyan and Afghan news agencies in both countries. The two sides also agreed on the necessity of encouraging trade and trade exchange and the opening of trade offices to introduce the products of both countries.

MAJOR JALLUD MEETS WITH FROLINAT OFFICIAL

LD091400Y Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 9 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Staff Major 'Abd as-Salam Ahmad Jallud received Koukouni Ouaddaye, leader of the Chadian National Liberation Front [FROLINAT], before noon today in his office at the People's Palace.

Leaves for Algeria

LD091320Y Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 9 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Staff Maj 'Abd as-Salam Ahmad Jallud left for Algeria at noon today on a brief visit during which he will meet with Algerian President Houari Boumediene.

JANA has learned that during his meeting with the Algerian president, Jallud will talk about issues affecting the Arab nation and the current Arab situation. The meeting comes within the framework of consultations on Arab issues among the countries of the steadfastness and confrontation front.

AFRICAN MINISTERS MEET AT LIBYAN EMBASSY IN SUDAN

LD100146Y Tripoli Voice of the Arab Homeland in Arabic 2315 GMT 9 Jul 78 LD

[Text] A meeting was held on the evening of 9 July at the Jamahiriyah Embassy in Khartoum. Attending were the foreign ministers of the Jamahiriyah, Algeria, Mozambique, Angola, Benin, Madagascar, Sao Tome and Principe, Guinea-Bissau and People's Congo.

JANA's Khartoum correspondent says the meeting discussed the situation and recent development in Africa. It also discussed coordination among the ministers at the African foreign ministers' conference currently being held in Khartoum to adopt resolutions and recommendations that will insure the unity of the continent and the consolidation of its struggle against colonialism, imperialism and Zionism.

Meanwhile, the Jamahiriyah foreign secretary held a meeting with the foreign ministers of Cameroon, Burundi, Mauritania and Sudan in order to coordinate positions concerning the issues on the agenda of the 31st session of the African foreign ministers' conference. He discussed with them the ways and means necessary for the consolidation of bilateral relations in the interest of Africa's unity and for its standing up to all plots hatched by colonialism and Zionism.

MAURITANIA

COMPOSITION OF NEW GOVERNMENT REPORTED

OW111222Y Hong Kong AFP in English 1214 GMT 11 Jul 78 OW

[Text] Nouakchott, July 11 (AFP)--Mauritania's new ruling committee headed by Lieutenant-Colonel Mustapha Ould Mohamed Salek has formed a new 16-man government comprising eight officers and eight civilians, national radio reported here today.

In Rabat, Moroccan specialists in Mauritanian affairs said the new government was characterized by men from the country's major tribal families and represented the "conservative" element of religious and nationalist tradition. The national radio here named the following ministers:

Foreign Minister	Shekh Ould Mohamed Laghdaf
Interior	Major Juddou Ould Salek
Justice and Religious Affairs	Be Ould Ne
Finance and Trade	Sid'ahmed B'neijara
Equipment	Lt Col Ahmed Salem Ould Sidi
Transports and Post, Tourism and Local Crafts	Col Viah Ould Mayouf
Planning and Mines	Mohamed El Moktar Ould Zamel
Industry and Fishing	Lt Col Ahmed Ould Bouceif
Rural Development	Ba Oumar
National Education	Seck Mame N'diack
Culture and Information	Mohamed Yehdih Ould Breideleil
Health, Work and Social Affairs	Doctor Diagana

The experts in Morocco today commented that some of the officers in the new team were former French military academy students and could be considered markedly pro-French. This was particularly the case with the government leader Lt Col Mustapha Ould Mohamed Salek who was at the Saumur School for Reserve Officers.

The new Foreign Minister Shekh Mohamed Ould Laghdaf, replacing Mr Hamdi Ould Mouknass, who was at the Organisation of African Unity ministerial meeting in Khartoum at the time of the coup, is an important chief of the Hod tribe in eastern Mauritania. Observers also pointed out that several members of the new government were close to the former and prestigious emir of Mauritania.

The same sources said that leftist opposition to the former President Moktar Ould Daddah had not shown itself since the coup. Radio Mauritania has given no indication of the new government's programme under Lt Col Salek.

MEMBERS OF MILITARY COMMITTEE ANNOUNCED

PA102321Y Paris AFP in English 2300 GMT 10 Jul 78 PA

[All names as received]

[Text] Dakar, July 10 (AFP)--Mauritanian radio tonight announced the names of all 18 members of the Military Committee of National Recovery which seized power in Nouakchott last night in a bloodless coup.

The radio monitored here, said the committee's chairman was Armed Forces Chief of Staff Lieutenant-Colonel [name indistinct] Ould Salek, the French-trained officer widely believed to have led the coup. It said the other members were:

Lieutenant-Colonel Ahmed Salem Ould Sidy.
Lieutenant-Colonel Mohammed Mahmoud Loulpa.
Lieutenant-Colonel Mohammed Khouna Ould Hida Louly Ahmed.
Lieutenant-Colonel Moaouya Ould Tair.
Lieutenant-Colonel Sheikh Ould Baida.
Lieutenant-Colonel Ahmed Ould Abdallah.
Major Dia Amadou.
Major Thiam El Hadj.
Major Soumare Silman.
Major Moulay Ould Boukhriss.
Major Jeddi Ould Salek.
Major Hannamadou.
Captain Atib Avath.
Captain Mohammed Mahmoud Ould Dey.
Lieutenant Ahmed Ould Aida.
Lieutenant Moulay Hachem Ould Moulay Ahmed.
Police Inspector [name indistinct] Mamadou.

FOREIGN MINISTER CONFIRMS NAME OF COUP LEADER

LD101916Y Brussels Domestic Service in French 1600 GMT 10 Jul 78 LD

[Excerpt] Lt Col Moustapha Ould Mohamed Salek, chief of staff of the Mauritanian Army, led the coup d'etat which a few hours ago overthrew President Mokhtar Ould Daddah. This is what Mauritanian Foreign Minister Hamdi Ould Mouknass has announced in Khartoum, where he has been attending the meetings of the OAU ministerial council. This is thus a confirmation about the person who led the coup d'etat. The head of the Mauritanian Foreign Ministry pointed out that the new Mauritanian strong man has still not defined his political position clearly.

Further details, however, have been given in Brussels in African diplomatic circles: The coup d'etat is reported to have been first and foremost nationalist and pro-West. The nationalization of numerous foreign firms and the withdrawal of the Mauritanian national currency from the franc zone are reported to have divided the former government team.

MILITARY COMMITTEE ISSUES COMMUNIQUES ON COUP

Communique No 1

LD110032Y Nouakchott Domestic Service in Arabic 2055 GMT 10 Jul 78 LD

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate: The truth has come and falsehood has vanished; surely falsehood is always certain to vanish.

Mauritanian men, Mauritanian women, our heroic people: The era of bribery and treason which went against the national interests has ended. The armed forces, the ultimate owners of national legitimacy, have seized power out of their belief in their responsibility--or rather they have retrieved power from those who had wrested it from the people by deception and treason--in order to save the country and the nation from ruin and division and to safeguard our national unity, the state and the constitution.

The Military Committee for National Recovery declares the dissolution of the parliament, the government, the party and all related bodies. The committee will exercise all powers until the establishment of democratic institutions. The new government will be formed at a later date.

The committee declares its respect for all commitments made in the name of the Mauritanian State toward [word indistinct], international organizations and all foreign corporations and individuals.

The committee affirms its determination to continue and improve relations with all sisterly and friendly states. It declares its adherance to the principles of human rights and the charters of the United Nations, the OAU and the Arab League.

The committee pledges to safeguard the lives and property of all foreigners on Mauritanian soil. It calls on all inhabitants to remain calm and orderly and to obey the instructions that will be issued to them in communiques broadcast over the radio. The committee warns everyone against carrying out any action that may encroach on public order. It calls on all administrative authorities in the country to continue with their work normally. However, in regard to Nouakchott, a special communique will be issued defining the timetable for the resumption of work.

Whatever happens, it is vital for everyone to display obedience and discipline. Further communiques will be issued in the forthcoming hours giving further information. Peace and blessings of God be with you.

Signed: The Military Committee for National Recovery.

Communique No 2

LD110034Y Nouakchott Domestic Service in Arabic 2057 GMT 10 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Mauritanian men and women, O our heroic people: [words indistinct] The taking over of power for national salvation has occurred in complete calm and without bloodshed. All citizens are called upon to carry on with their normal activities calmly and obediently. Communique No 3 will be issued to deal with traffic in Nouakchott.

Communique No 3

LD110035Y Nouakchott Domestic Service in Arabic 2058 GMT 10 Jul 78 LD

[Text] The public of Nouakchott is hereby notified that the movement of traffic in Nouakchott is allowed until 1800. Vehicle owners who had left their vehicles on the streets of Nouakchott may remove them. The curfew will run from 1800 to 0600.

NOUAKCHOTT RADIO COMMENTS ON COUP, OFFERS SUPPORT

LD110048Y Nouakchott Domestic Service in Arabic 2059 GMT 10 Jul 78 LD

[Text] We would like to point out that the Military Committee for National Recovery [Al-Lajnah al-'Askariyah Lilinqadh al-Watani] has issued its instructions to all citizens to resume their normal work activities tomorrow in all spheres of official life, both governmental and private. This means that national life in offices, fields and workshops should return to normal without any slackness or negligence.

As the residents of Nouakchott have noticed, the toppling of the former regime has taken place without bloodshed and under the best possible discipline and obedience. Now in Nouakchott all matters have returned to normal. This proves that the Mauritanian people have received with satisfaction the Military Committee for National Recovery which put an end to the era of treason and [word indistinct].

Thus, cadres in Nouakchott have issued a statement of support for the Military Committee for National Recovery which says:

The national unified armed forces--the forces in which our sons have shed noble blood in defense of our territorial integrity and national unity--acting under the leadership [word indistinct] of the Military Committee for National Recovery, have proven to their heroic people, more than at any time in the past, that thanks to their unity and discipline, their source of strength, they know how to shoulder their responsibility before God and history. The armed forces today carried out an historic duty and brought about a dream of all our people by relieving our country of the heavy burden it has been suffering under for 20 years [words indistinct] dark period of our contemporary history by putting an end to a sterile dictatorship that had used bribery, both material and otherwise, and the embezzlement of public property to maintain its rule, and had turned tribalism into a political style.

The collapsed dictatorial regime had led the country to ruin, destroyed the state's authority, and turned the administration into an oversized body of little effectiveness characterized by bribery. Moreover, the Mauritanians had lost confidence in their country, which they had begun to have doubts about. For years Mauritanians had abandoned hope in the toppled dictatorial regime, which ruled by fire and by means of Machiavellian deceit.

The armed forces, which constitute an invincible, strong shield, have risen up to safeguard the Mauritanian nation and state against collapse at the hands of the irresponsible lunatic of the former regime. They said no to the ruin of the country and thus opened the path to national salvation, deliverance and honor.

It is the duty of all of the people to shoulder the noble, difficult task ahead.

PARIS: GOVERNMENT BALANCE OF MILITARY, CIVILIANS

LD111037Y Paris Domestic Service in French 1000 GMT 11 Jul 78 LD

[Text] After yesterday's coup, the Military Committee which has seized power in Mauritania has just announced the formation of a new government. It will be headed by Lt Col Ould Salek, who was the originator of the coup. The government has eight military and eight civilian members. The military hold the portfolios of equipment, interior, transport, telecommunications, youth and sport, and probably defense. [list as heard] The civilians are in charge of foreign affairs, justice, finance, rural development, national education, culture, information and social affairs.

MOROCCO

FOREIGN MINISTER COMMENTS ON MAURITANIA COUP

NC101508Y Cairo MENA in Arabic 1355 GMT 10 Jul 78 NC

[Text] Khartoum, 10 July--The coup in Mauritania today has drawn the attention of the delegations participating in the OAU ministerial conference. Upon hearing the news of the coup, Mauritanian Foreign Minister Hamdi Ould Mouknass left the meeting hall to follow up what is taking place in his country.

Asked for his opinion on what is taking place in Nouakchott, the Moroccan minister of state for foreign affairs and leader of the Moroccan delegation to the conference, M'hamed Boucetta, said he does not have complete information about what has happened. He added that Morocco continues to stand by its commitments toward Mauritania.

After the ministerial conference held this morning, the Moroccan minister replied to a question on his country's attitude toward foreign interference in Africa. He said that Morocco is absolutely and clearly against any foreign interference in Africa, whether from the East or the West, because such interference is not in the interest of Africa and because the African peoples, in the end, will be the victims of such interference. This is why we are against any interference, particularly if it is of a military character, he said.

The Moroccan minister was also asked his country's opinion about the idea of establishing an African peace force. He said that this idea has not yet crystallized and it must be carefully studied before it is initiated.

TUNISIA

FOREIGN MINISTER LEAVES FOR OAU SUMMIT IN KHARTOUM

LD101502Y Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 10 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Mohamed Fitouri, Tunisian foreign minister, has left Tunis for Khartoum where he will represent the Tunisian head of state at the 15th OAU summit conference. He will also lead Tunisia's delegation to the OAU foreign ministerial council meeting.

BOURGUIBA IN PARIS AFTER CONVALESCING IN GENEVA

LD070848Y Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic 0600 GMT 7 Jul 78 LD

[Summary] President Habib Bourguiba and Mrs Bourguiba arrived in Paris from Geneva yesterday on a private visit of several days. President Bourguiba expressed pleasure at visiting Paris and said he was happy about his health following his period of convalescence in Geneva.

Replying to a question about the possibility of holding talks in Paris, the head of state said that the excellent nature of our relations with France and our identity of views do not require such talks during a private visit. President Bourguiba said that he and French President Giscard d'Estaing enjoy the greatest friendship and respect.

PRIME MINISTER NOUIRA SPEAKS AT PARTY CONFERENCE

LD082222Y Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 8 Jul 78 LD

[Excerpts] Hedi Nouira, prime minister and secretary general of the party, delivered a speech today at the party's coordination conference in Safaqis. He analyzed the party's responsibilities.

Hedi Nouira said that Tunisia's geopolitical position demands that it should always be open to the East and to the West and to the African Continent. Tunisia cannot but live with this opening on a basis of give-and-take without any subservience.

Hedi Nouira then spoke of Tunisia's attitude toward the recent proposal about the establishment of a unity of Tunisia, Algeria and Libya. He asked about the meaning of unity, adding that modern experience has proven that any unity in whatever form will be meaningless unless it takes into consideration the particular characteristics of each of the parties to it. Furthermore, the smallest party to the unity must enjoy equal rights, privileges and benefits with the biggest and the rest of the participants in the unity so that it will not be dissolved or swallowed up. It should thus be on the same lines as the EEC, for example.

The Destourian Socialist Party in particular and the Tunisians in general since our political birth have always advocated the establishment of a Maghreb of nations in which every nation and every state would preserve its identity and have opposed any unity in which political objectives are the overriding factor. This is not idle talk but has been proven by events, statements, data and actions.

Hedi Nouira then spoke of our educational policy.

SWEDISH MINISTER OF TRANSPORT, COMMUNICATIONS ARRIVES

LD101850Y Tunis TAP in French 1500 GMT 10 Jul 78 LD

[Summary] Tunis--Bo Turesson, Swedish minister of transport and communications, arrived in Tunis this afternoon for a 4-day visit at the invitation of his Tunisian counterpart. The Swedish minister said on arrival that an agreement on road transport would be signed in the course of his visit.

WESTERN SAHARA

ALGIERS CITES INFORMATION MINISTER ON MAURITANIAN COUP

LD101240Y Algiers Domestic Service in French 1100 GMT 10 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Questioned during the press conference which he held this morning on the coup d'etat in Mauritania, Salem Ould Salek, minister of information of the Saharan Democratic Arab Republic, declared: The Mauritanian people are capable of facing the occupation of its country by Morocco and France. The Mauritanians, he added, have a duty to bring their country out of the war and the economic chaos, and to engage in a process of peace and friendship with the Saharan people. Salem Ould Salek pointed out, however, that in the absence of more information he was reluctant to make any statement about an eventual change as regards the situation in Mauritania.

CABINET CIRCLES REPORTEDLY CRITICAL OF PERES-AS-SADAT CONTACTS

TA102035Y Jerusalem Domestic Television Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 10 Jul 78 TA

[Text] MK Shim'on Peres is about to visit another country for political talks before returning to Israel from his visit to Austria and Britain. This was learned by our political correspondent, Elimelekh Ram, this evening.

Our correspondent goes on to say that in senior cabinet circles, strong criticism is being leveled at Mr Peres' talks with President as-Sadat. A senior cabinet source told our correspondent that Mr Peres is being used as a chess pawn in the Egyptian game, or perhaps in the U.S.-Egyptian game, against Israel. MK Peres, the source says, claims that he does not wish to conduct negotiations with As-Sadat. But how can one describe MK Peres' statement that, contrary to the Government of Israel's agreed upon position to conduct negotiations for a real peace treaty, he supported a renewed attempt to arrive at a declaration of principles with Egypt?

Circles in the cabinet deny allegations that the prime minister gave, as it were, his blessing to Peres' trip to Vienna. The circles say that the prime minister pointed out to the Labor Party chairman that, particularly before the London talks, where the sensitivity is considerable, we have to proceed with maximum caution.

PERES INTERVIEWED ON TALKS WITH AS-SADAT

TA102106Y Jerusalem Domestic Television Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 10 Jul 78 TA

[Text] Our special envoy to Vienna, Milcha'el Qarpin, talked with the Labor Party chairman [Peres] this morning. [begin videotape]

[Question] Is he [presumably As-Sadat] sticking to the original intentions he had when he started his peace initiative? At that time peace looked like quite a pretty and euphoric picture. Is that picture appropriate today too?

[Answer] He said he is optimistic, although he, like ourselves, sees all the difficulties that stem from his positions; and I have also stated some very vigorous criticism of the Egyptian paper.

[Question] Do you, in the wake of the talk, have a feeling or information that the talks in London are likely to succeed?

[Answer] Actually I see in London a resumption of the political negotiations that should have taken place in the Political Committee. I can hardly assume what the positions of the delegations will be, but I see in this a continuation of these negotiations. And I think I could have told President as-Sadat that all the people in Israel, the cabinet and the opposition, are all really interested in the continuation of the negotiations, that they are interested in reaching a settlement in the Middle East, and that this is not just something being said for the sake of saying it.

[Question] Mr Peres, don't you feel that As-Sadat is using you, if one could say so, to demonstrate his moderation and to say: Look, the Government of Israel is intransigent; with the moderates I can meet?

[Answer] Look, it is always possible to describe everything in one color or another. But I also do have a feeling that we are an open country with an open parliament, with varying opinions. And this is perhaps also an attempt and a chance to show the free and democratic character of our society. I don't see why we should clam up and burrow in like moles all the time. There is nothing to fear.

[Question] Mr Peres, when are you going to report to the prime minister on the talks?

[Answer] When will I report? I won't do so publicly, but I will endeavor to do it as soon as possible.

[Question] Has a further meeting been set between you and As-Sadat in the future or in the next few days?

[Answer] No. No, we did not set up any meeting. I depart for London tomorrow. I'll be a guest of the British Labor Party. I hope to be home by the beginning of next week. [end videotape]

Vienna TV Interview

AU101930Y Vienna Domestic Television Service in German 1830 GMT 10 Jul 78 AU

[Hans Benedikt interview with Israeli opposition leader Shim'on Peres in Vienna 10 July--recorded; questions and answers in English fading into German translation]

[Text] Shim'on Peres says that the Middle East paper of the Socialist International upholds a philosophy which is very close to ours. It says that the greatest hope for a Middle East solution lies in the Egyptian-Israeli connection [verbindung], and that the negotiations between Egypt and Israel deserve full support. And this support is very strongly expressed in the document.

[Question] An essential difference has existed between Israel and the Socialist International because of the Socialist International's support for the PLO. Is there still something left of this or has this changed in favor of Israel?

[Answer] The document does not refer to the PLO at all. I personally uphold the view that nothing positive can be done with the PLO. There does not exist the least hope in this respect. The PLO is a coalition of very extreme groups, most of which are abroad; they are absolutely irrelevant today with regard to a realistic assessment of the situation and the peace process in the Middle East.

[Question] You advocate a Palestinian solution between the Palestinians and Jordan. Does this mean that you are joining the orientation of President as-Sadat, who after a 5-year transition period in West Jordan proposes the transfer of political control to the Kingdom of Jordan?

[Answer] Not all of the West Bank of course. Because we Israelis are entitled to secure borders this means the previous borders are no longer valid; they must be changed so that Israel has enough elbowroom for its security. In principle, however, I favor the involvement of the Jordanians and right now, not just in 5 years. Jordan recoils from the idea of a radical Palestinian state because this implies a concentration of radicalism between our country and Jordan. It would, so to speak, place the Russians in the middle between Jordan and Israel.

BRANDT PRAISES PERES-AS-SADAT MEETING

TA100955Y Tel Aviv YEDI'OT AHARONOT in Hebrew 10 Jul 78 p 3 TA

[By Ilan Kefir in Vienna]

[Text] The former West German chancellor, Willy Brandt, described the Peres-As-Sadat meeting [on 9 July] as "gripping and most important with regard to the future."

In a short talk with YEDI'OT AHARONOT, Brandt said: "It was an experience to sit in the room, in a circle, and listen to that interesting and gripping talk. Even if it was not negotiations but simply a talk for an exchange of views, I am sure that it will have a most positive influence on the continuation of the contacts between Israel and Egypt."

Brandt added: "In my long political experience I have taken part in many meetings and debates. I must say that the Peres-As-Sadat meeting was one of the greatest experiences in my career."

The Austrian chancellor, Bruno Kreisky, last night heaped praise on Peres and As-Sadat, parallel with his criticism of the prime minister, Mr Begin. At a reception Kreisky held for As-Sadat, he told the members of the president's entourage that the holy stones were more important to Begin than achieving peace. Kreisky described Begin as a fanatic, as intransigent, and somebody who was not capable of bringing peace because of his views.

Shim'on Peres did not attend the dinner Kreisky gave for As-Sadat last night. Last night he was the guest of the mayor of Vienna.

EGYPT'S AT-TUHAMI ON MEETING WITH PERES

TA100938Y Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 10 Jul 78 pp 1, 2 TA

[By Shemu'el Segev and Menahem Oberbaum in Vienna]

[Text] The deputy prime minister of Egypt, Hasan at-Tuhami, said last night in an exclusive talk with MA'ARIV that President as-Sadat's peace initiative has not yet been exhausted and that, by a show of understanding and moderation on the part of Israel, it was still possible to come to a settlement between the two countries.

At-Tuhami, one of the people closest to the president of Egypt, is the man mentioned as having met with Moshe Dayan in Morocco on 16 September in preparation for President As-Sadat's visit to Jerusalem. At-Tuhami met with MK Shim'on Peres, the chairman of the Labor Party, on Saturday night at a very late hour at the home of the Jewish multi-millionaire, Dr Karl Kahana, for a talk lasting 2 hours. When it was over At-Tuhami and Peres refused to discuss its contents or to reveal details of the discussion between them.

In reply to a question about the prior talks with Moshe Dayan, At-Tuhami tried at first to deny their having been held. But when I told him that in the meantime this matter had become the subject of a public dispute between the foreign minister and the defense minister, 'Ezer Weizman, he replied smoothly: "Without referring to the various rumors on this issue, is there really anybody in Israel who naively believes that it is possible to come to a settlement with Egypt without going back to the international border?"

At-Tuhami, bespectacled, tall and of an athletic build, admitted that while he was accompanying As-Sadat on his visit to Jerusalem, the same evening they arrived he met with Moshe Dayan in the King David Hotel in preparation for the Begin-As-Sadat talks the next day. He claimed that during that visit he had not been pleased by the way in which the prime minister of Israel reacted to the initiative of the president of Egypt and he also said so frankly to As-Sadat.

At-Tuhami refused to reveal details of any sort about his talks with Shim'on Peres and only agreed to make the following comparison between him and Mr Dayan. He said: "Dayan is revealing himself to us more and more as an obstinate and inflexible man and this is in contrast with the moderate image he is trying to create for himself. As opposed to this, Peres is revealing himself to us as a thoughtful and experienced politician. In his talks with President as-Sadat he did not agree with him on many issues, but he tried, at least, to understand Egypt's position and he searched for ways to bypass obstacles on the way to the peace negotiations."

This talk with At-Tuhami lasted for 15 minutes in the Imperial Hotel, where the deputy prime minister of Egypt is staying with the members of President as-Sadat's entourage. What was noteworthy was: the evaluations he made to the effect that he was in favor of the As-Sadat-Peres talks and regarded them as part of the peace process.

PRESS COMMENTS ON KREISKY-BRANDT DOCUMENT

TA110744Y Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0505 GMT 11 Jul 78 TA

[Excerpt] In an editorial on the Kreisky-Brandt document, HA'AREZ writes that the cabinet, and particularly the prime minister and the foreign minister, would do well to take the document into consideration. It contains possibilities which should be further clarified in London as well. MK Peres can point to the document not only as a personal achievement, but also as a proof, at least on the surface, that President as-Sadat is prepared to speak with statesmen from Israel who are searching for possibilities to settle the dispute even outside the sphere the prime minister tried to define through the autonomy program. It is clear that it is not the head of the opposition who will be able to conduct the negotiations with Egypt; this is the sole right of the cabinet, remarks HA'AREZ.

DAVAR says that the principles in the Kreisky-Brandt document are more convenient for Israel than positions expressed in the past by socialist leaders. There is a great deal of the positive in the call for a continuation of the negotiations until the signing of a peace treaty and in the definition of peace as the creation of a new set of regional relations based on close cooperation. There is also something positive in the adoption of the idea that the determination of the borders, which must be secure, is a matter for agreement between the sides in the course of the negotiations. If the document's principles have As-Sadat's silent agreement, then there is a basis for negotiations with a chance of succeeding if Israel behaves with wisdom and flexibility. The principles also show that a demonstration of wisdom and flexibility increases the world's understanding toward Israel and brings outside elements closer to its positions and not to those of its enemies.

'AL HAMISHMAR thinks that MK Peres' meeting with the president of Egypt in Vienna served the public argument being held in our midst. What is more important is that it served the matter of peace. And the joint declaration by the two socialist leaders, Brandt and Kreisky, which is also a result of the meeting in Vienna, is noteworthy. The declaration is marked by principles which can be acceptable to Israel as a basis for negotiations, with the significant elimination of principles which are unacceptable to Israel, such as the incorporation of the PLO and the establishment of an independent Palestinian state.

HAMODI'A has a different view of MK Peres' meeting with the president of Egypt. The paper writes that, after the act, we must be doubtful if, from the first moment, there was any political wisdom in this meeting. In the final analysis the meeting, which was held under the aegis of the Socialist International, became a trap, because it served only Egypt's interests. We must very much regret that Mr Peres and his party fell into this trap which the president of Egypt had prepared for him with great wiliness, aided by people about whom we may be doubtful as to how friendly they are toward Israel.

MK SARID: DAYAN WRONG MAN TO SEND TO LONDON TALKS

TA100841Y Tel Aviv DAVAR in Hebrew 10 Jul 78 p 2 TA

[Text] If the broad public in the country only knew about Moshe Dayan's share in the talks in Ismailia, they would emphatically protest against his going to the talks in London, MK Yosi Sarid, a member of the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Security Committee, said in a lecture he gave on Sunday at the Milo Club in Tel Aviv.

MK Sarid added that when 'Ezer Weizman said that the foreign minister had been "leading the cabinet by the nose for the last 7 months," Weizman knew very well what he was saying, and what he mainly meant was the negative and destructive part played by Dayan at the Ismailia meeting.

When, sooner or later, all the details of that meeting are revealed, it will be made plain to everyone that the foreign minister had a decisive share in the fact that the desired moment was missed in Ismailia.

In Sarid's view the foreign minister is not the right man for London.

PRESS ON UPCOMING LONDON CONFERENCE

TA100913Y Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0900 GMT 10 Jul 78 TA

[Text] YEDI'OT AHARONOT writes that the proposals submitted by Egypt are the most inflexible document prepared by any Arab institution since the Khartoum declaration. The newspaper believes that the prime minister was right when he stated clearly yesterday that the As-Sadat plan is unacceptable to us and the fact that we will participate in the London conference is not a result of the plan.

MA'ARIV asks what results can be expected from a conference in which two contradictory documents are placed on the table. The newspaper believes that it is possible that MK Shim'on Peres, who met with President as-Sadat, has the answer. At any rate, until the opening of the London conference all sides must make diplomatic preparations to insure an acceptable minimum that will prevent the breakdown of the conference.

MA'ARIV ON EGYPTIAN PROPOSAL, U.S. PRESSURE

TA071133Y Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 7 Jul 78 p 15 TA

[Yosef Harif commentary: "Arik Sharon Told Mondale: Israel Will Not Be Able To Withdraw From Judaea and Samaria--Neither Now Nor in the Future"]

[Text] "It is difficult to foresee what is going to happen in the Middle East...", the U.S. president, Jimmy Carter, declared about a year ago, when he personally began the U.S. political impetus in the Middle East with what he himself called "confidential and private consultations with leaders of the countries directly involved."

After a year, after a long and winding road, events this week reached a new crossroads, with the publication of the Egyptian "peace program." And again--"it is difficult to foresee in advance what is going to happen in the Middle East."

The difficulty in prophesying does not come from the absence of a realistic evaluation of what is happening in Washington and Cairo. With all the surprise aroused by the Egyptian document, which is marked by unprecedented extremism--as the document was described in internal consultations in Jerusalem in which the prime minister and the foreign minister participated--it is possible to evaluate with almost complete certainty what moved the president of Egypt to come out with such a document which, in the nature of things, had to be rejected by even the moderates who had preached to the cabinet that it make as many concessions as possible, particularly so as not to miss the "historic opportunity" and to achieve peace now. The difficulty in the evaluation is regarding the trends now being crystallized in Washington. At exactly the same time that Carter said it was hard for him to foresee in advance "what is going to happen in the Middle East," he also said this: "I would not hesitate, if I were to clearly see a just and honest solution, to make use of all the power of our country and its powers of persuasion to bring the involved countries (in the Middle East) to agreement."

This is in fact the main question asked this week. Israel no longer has any doubts as to what the solution is which appears to the Carter administration to be "honest and just." All this took on definite expression in the talks held at the beginning of the week with the U.S. vice president, Walter Mondale, in Jerusalem. They were expressed clearly in talks held by Israeli representatives with senior members of the Washington administration who participate in the U.S. policy-making process concerning the Middle East. The question is only this: Has President Carter stopped thinking of using, in the near future, "all the power of the United States and all its powers of persuasion" against Israel?

Furthermore, although on the surface there is a complete contradiction between the extremist "program" of As-Sadat and what may be the U.S. program in the form of "ideas and proposals" to bridge the deep gap between the Israeli peace program and Egypt's proposals, no evaluation can be made of what lies behind As-Sadat's document other than in its link with those possible U.S. ideas.

As-Sadat was asked for a "program" which he knew in advance would be defined as most extremist and not acceptable and would for a short time present him as a "refuser of peace." He took on himself this "dangerous wager" knowingly, considering that he would thus force Carter to stop hesitating and use all the power at his disposal--against Israel.

Instead of compromising with Israel over its program, it is convenient for As-Sadat to "be forced" by the United States and compromise with a U.S. program, which undoubtedly will grant most of his wishes, first and foremost of which is the evacuation of the entire Sinai--and this at a time when he will again appear as a hero in the eyes of the Arab world, since the United States speaks of an almost complete Israeli withdrawal from Judea, Samaria and the Gaza Strip and of the establishment of a Palestinian entity linked with Jordan. In this connection, it is worth emphasizing in particular that the As-Sadat document was written after consultations with Jordan and Saudi Arabia.

There have been many interpretations of the U.S. vice president's visit to Jerusalem. Mondale, a man who considers himself to be a firm friend of Israel, even said things here which sounded very pleasant. But just how marginal and unimportant the visit was in fact can be seen only if it is examined in the light or the shade of the event we witnessed at the conclusion of his visit to the area, in Alexandria. The Egyptian "peace program," which Egypt agreed to publish after so many hesitations, was given to him, to Mondale, personally....

Now again it is no longer important, apparently, what Mondale said here in the inner sanctums. Now it is important to know what the United States will do. The reply to the question, after all, is not only dependent on the United States. It is dependent on both the cabinet's and the opposition's ability to stand firm--since anything proposed by the United States is likely to cause them both to revolt.

Mondale opened his meeting with prime minister Menahem Begin and the Ministerial Committee on Security Affairs with the statement which was by way of being a personal revelation: "I would like you to know, Mr Prime Minister, that not only do we honor and admire your leadership and the leadership of your cabinet and the values supported by Israeli society, but it is our deep aspiration to be Israel's friend and ally."

In this atmosphere of friendship the vice president heard frank and sometimes even aggressive remarks. Not everyone spoke in the aggressive language of Yig'al Horowitz and Arik Sharon, but none of those present expressed a different view, even if in the course of the negotiations and as a result of them such a person would be inclined toward a real compromise.... Sharon said to him: If you, the Americans, ask me whether it is possible to withdraw from Judaea, Samaria and Gaza--my reply is no. Neither now nor in the future. I fear that U.S. pressures on Israel will not lead to peace. From the military viewpoint, if war breaks out, Israel will win and the Arabs will lose even what they won in the Yom Kippur War, but you, the United States, will lose your foothold in the Middle East. The result will be that the Soviet Union will return to the area...."

Mondale kept silent and did not react to the remarks. But just as it is impossible to learn anything for sure from his silence, so neither is it possible to learn anything for sure from what he said. In a private talk the foreign minister held with Mondale, Dayan said some aggressive things. He complained about the fact that the United States, as a mediator, is not acting honestly in the negotiating process. He sharply criticized the "system of questions" used by the U.S. administration, except that the administration was not content with this, Dayan said, and it is also proposing answers to Israel....

And when the Israeli replies arrived--the administration expressed disappointment and regret, but it said nothing about the Egyptian "replies," except that President Carter--even before he had seen the Egyptian proposals--was able to describe them as...moderate.

During the political talk with the cabinet members and members of e Ministerial Committee on Security Affairs, Mondale said that the greatest weeks, in his view, were those in which Begin and As-Sadat got on on their own.

There is something grating in this revelation. What did the United States do in order for those weeks to continue? Nothing. On the contrary, the statements by members of the administration, including the President himself, and the diplomatic paths followed by Washington, necessarily contributed toward Begin and As-Sadat drawing away from each other. As soon as the president of Egypt became aware that he was gaining and that his work was being done by the United States, why should he continue to get on with Menahem Begin?

The awareness that movement would commence, if it did, only in contact between As-Sadat and Begin, never ripened in the president of Egypt. At the beginning of the initiative which had been woven in an African country and which led to As-Sadat's visit to Jerusalem, he, As-Sadat, was intransigent in his position. In the first contact a meeting between Dayan and Egyptian Deputy Prime Minister Hasan at-Tuhami was not mentioned, but an As-Sadat-Begin meeting was mentioned. It was As-Sadat who said that he would not be prepared to shake Begin's hand as long as Israel held on to conquered Arab land. When in the end the meeting was arranged between Dayan and At-Tuhami, Dayan put forward in the talks the idea that Begin and As-Sadat should meet. This time it was the Egyptians who were prepared to soften, and the meeting between As-Sadat and Begin was no longer made dependent on a withdrawal from all the Arab lands, but from Egyptian lands, and not an actual retreat, but an announcement of a willingness to withdraw.

Dayan said he did not think Begin would accept this condition. At any rate, he, Dayan, for his part, would not recommend responding to this proposal. "But I will inform you of this...", Dayan said when he parted from At-Tuhami.

Dayan returned to Jerusalem and after he had told Begin of his talk they both agreed that there should be no agreement to preconditions.

And the result is well known: Israel's emphatic stance did not stop As-Sadat from coming to Jerusalem.

Had the Americans really left Begin and As-Sadat on their own, there is no doubt that the president of Egypt would not have arrived at a "peace program" of the sort he gave Washington this week to be passed on to Israel. If Mondale really thinks that those weeks were the greatest, the administration could possibly do something to bring them back. Had As-Sadat thought that he had to get on with Begin and not expect Carter to "get on" with Begin, peace would be within our grasp. Now peace has moved further off and the efforts of a year have possibly been lost forever. And Washington's "ideas and proposals" may arouse ferment among the Jews of the United States and in Israel and will lead to a U.S.-Israel confrontation and an open quarrel to the point of a deadlock, but they will not bring peace. The thought that Arik Sharon's forecast to Walter Mondale may be realistic is shocking.

As-Sadat's document would never have come without Washington's contribution. In this entire document there is no mention of peace between Egypt and Israel. What is mentioned is "proposals concerning a withdrawal from the West Bank and Gaza and security arrangements."

It speaks of "establishing a just and viable peace in the Middle East" rather than one between Egypt and Israel or between Jordan and Israel. But there is mention of the establishment of a Palestinian state and of...an Egyptian-Jordanian trusteeship over Judaea, Samaria and Gaza and of the return of the Palestinian refugees....

There is practically not one clause in all six clauses of the As-Sadat document which has not been helped by previous statements in the same spirit by members of the administration, even if not verbally.

The first clause speaks about a just solution to the Palestinian problem in all its aspects, on the basis of the legitimate rights of the Palestinian nation. This is mentioned in President Carter's Aswan version.

The second clause of the As-Sadat document speaks about the 5 years (which are mentioned in the Israeli peace program) as an interim period. The United States (in the text of the "replies" the administration proposed to Israel) also spoke of defining the 5 years as only an interim period and of the fact that the Palestinians would be the ones who would have to determine their own future (the United States proposed a referendum).

In the third clause the Egyptian document speaks of the need to come to an agreement regarding the "ways to carry out the UN resolutions relating to the Palestinian question." The first to break a path through on this matter, which every previous administration took care not to touch--the matter of the return of the refugees--was none other than Jimmy Carter. On 26 May 1977 the U.S. President suddenly declared that the United States based itself on the UN resolutions supported by the United States and not only on Resolutions 242 and 338. And the White House spokesman at once explained that when he spoke about the components of the settlement, the President meant Resolutions 242 and 338, while with regard to the questions of the "homeland" for the Palestinians and restitutions, the "historic record" was to be found in Resolution 181 (the partition resolution of November 1947 and Resolution 194 of December 1948, regarding the granting of the right to the Palestinians to choose between a return to Eretz Yisra'el and receiving compensation).

The fourth clause in the As-Sadat document speaks about a withdrawal from the West Bank (including Jerusalem) and the Gaza Strip, including a withdrawal from the settlements established in conquered territories. In a lecture he gave, roving Ambassador Alfred Atherton did indeed say that Resolution 242 does not demand that Israel concede every inch of the conquered territory, but he at once added: "but it does not dismiss the possibility either of a withdrawal to the 1967 borders."

And then there is what Walter Mondale said this week in the Knesset--that in fact what Israel had agreed to do in Sinai (to give back to Egypt sovereignty over almost the entire Sinai, apart from a narrow strip for security needs, without demanding sovereignty over it) could also serve as an example for Judaea, Samaria and Gaza....

When the matter came up in a talk with Mondale in Jerusalem, he said: "We have never demanded a complete withdrawal to the 1967 borders. We understand that the borders, on which the sides have to negotiate, must be agreed borders. And is this an innovation for the better? Not necessarily. In a talk held this week between a representative of the [Israeli] embassy and a senior administration official who is well up on the secrets of the Washington kitchen where the "ideas and proposals" are now being cooked--ideas and proposals which the United States is likely to put forward either at the London talks or in their wake--mention was made of four or five points, among which were the making of full peace between the Arab countries and Israel--peace as Israel understands it--and security arrangements, including an IDF presence in strategic places, and, the main point, Arab sovereignty over Judaea, Samaria and Gaza, whose basis is a Palestinian entity linked with Jordan. Sharp and smooth, without any diplomatic courtesies over what exactly 242 says--and what the United States has or has not ever demanded, about which Mondale spoke here--but a simple "constructive proposal": Arab sovereignty (it was not said whether this would be Egyptian or Jordanian) over Judaea, Samaria and Gaza, and a Palestinian entity linked with Jordan.

Is this so far removed from what was said in the fifth clause of the As-Sadat document, which states that the Israeli military government will be eliminated and its place taken by the Jordanian Government in Judaea and Samaria and the Egyptian Government in Gaza, and the "Jordan and Egypt will carry out the responsibility placed upon them, in cooperation with the representatives of the Palestinian nation, who will be chosen freely and who will use their direct authority with regard to the administration of the West Bank and the Gaza Strip"?

Indeed, each of the six clauses is covered by U.S. verbal coinage.

There is a "dispute" between Washington and Cairo on only two points: The Egyptians proposed that a UN representative should also take part in the supervision of the implementation of the Israeli withdrawal and the talks on carrying out the agreement. Whereas in the As-Sadat document a complete withdrawal is mentioned, including Jerusalem, in the talks with Israel the Americans speak of willingness to come toward Israel on the matter of East Jerusalem. In all other matters the similarity between Washington and Cairo is almost identical. And on this matter, Mondale's visit was no different in spite of all the praises he heaped on Israel and its leadership. To the contrary--what he said strengthened all the members of the administration who spoke before him, whether it was the President himself on various occasions, Harold Saunders or Alfred Atherton. A check of speeches by each one of them will prove that on basic matters the formulations are not only similar, but they repeat each other practically word for word.

This means nothing more than that Mondale's speech, too--apart from the quotations from Buber and the Magid from (Mezrich)--was prepared in the production house in Washington.

And Egypt--it followed in Washington's footsteps. Why should As-Sadat be kinder than Carter and other administration staff, who clearly inspired the U.S. communications media to describe the president of Egypt as "gripping the spirit of peace" (the description of journalist James Reston).

In the internal consultations held in Jerusalem when the Egyptian document was received from the Americans, Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan analyzed As-Sadat's proposals, saying that this was the most extremist document that had ever been submitted to Israel--there being no mention of territorial amendments, no mention of negotiations and peace treaties, but a complete withdrawal and security arrangements, as it were, the return of refugees, the granting to the Palestinians of the right to determine their future themselves, and the return into the picture of the United Nations, known for its anti-Israeli stance. In a talk the foreign minister held that same day with U.S. Ambassador in Israel Samuel Lewis and David Aaron, the assistant to Professor Brzezinski, the adviser on national security affairs to President Carter, the As-Sadat document did not have a defender on the American side. The only consolation was that it did not present the matters in the form of a precondition for participation in the London talks.

This is no consolation at all. The gravity lies in the fact that now even if As-Sadat wants to come to some sort of compromise with Israel, it will be very hard for him to do so. It cannot be said of this document that it is only a first step as a sort of counter-program to the Israeli one and that the compromise will have to be found somewhere halfway along the road, as is common practice in cases of compromise. Had As-Sadat texted the matters in general terms and not gone into detail, it would have been possible to describe the document as a first step. True, it does not demand an immediate, unconditional withdrawal but speaks of "guaranteeing the correct transfer of authority". And it speaks of an interim period of 5 years and of security arrangements, which, on the surface, do not dismiss the possibility of an IDF presence as well. But the demand for a complete withdrawal, including Jerusalem, the founding of a Palestinian state in accordance with the determination of the Palestinians and the very practical detailing of the components of the settlement do not leave him much room for maneuvering. This is a document which commits him in the Arab world and it is hard to see how As-Sadat will be able to retreat from his proposals.

Only a few weeks ago the Americans informed Israel that they had received a peace proposal from Egypt, but because it had not even been acceptable to them, they saw no point in giving it to Israel and they had advised Egypt to improve its proposal.

The document before us is, then, the improved version and this time the Americans did not hold it back. It is known that before it was handed over to Israel the document was given to President Carter to study. He was not filled with "anger," as he was when he received the Israeli replies to the administration's questions. He did not say that As-Sadat's proposals were not moderate. This time he ordered that the "paper" be handed over to Jerusalem.

In the case of this As-Sadat document, what could have been worse in the previous document which the Americans sent back as "unacceptable?"

It appears that it was basically the same document, but the previous one, apparently, had a condition making participation in negotiations dependent on Israel's willingness to accept in advance the matter of Jordan's return to Judaea and Samaria and Egypt's return to Gaza. The administration was angry over the fact that Israel saw fit to reject this condition about 2 weeks ago, when it passed a cabinet resolution relying on what had been said by As-Sadat over Cairo radio and not on an official document. And so the demand is again included in the official document this time, except that As-Sadat is prepared to concede that Israel accept it in advance.

These, as far as can be seen, are the "amendments" which the president of Egypt was prepared to make at the last minute to his document, at the request of Vice President Mondale, so as not to foil the London talks.

Even As-Sadat knows that the London talks will be fruitless and tha' othing will come of them. But he also knows that the Americans need a renewal of the "momentum" and a discussion table at which they will be able to put forward their own proposals in order to bridge the two extremes--the Israeli peace program and the Egyptian "proposals on the matter of the withdrawal from the West Bank and Gaza".

Israel will not, of course, be unable to go to London, since it itself has said that at the negotiating table each side will be able to put forward any proposal appearing reasonable to it, as long as it is not presented as a precondition....

In view of this document, does As-Sadat want peace? And is he leaving no opening on the face of it for negotiations?

As-Sadat does want peace, but peace as he understands it--with Israel evacuating all the territories, allowing the Palestinians to return to a "Palestinian" state--in return for "security arrangements" under which Egypt and Jordan, as is stated in the sixth clause of his document, "will give guarantees that the security arrangements which will be agreed upon will also be honored in the future in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip."

As-Sadat never for a moment assumed that Israel would accept his proposals. He is now waiting for ... President Carter's proposals. He knows exactly what their content will be, just as Israel knows this.

At the time that President Carter was hesitating whether to use the power held by the United States in order to bring the countries in the area to an agreement--that is, Israel--he left himself a narrow opening for a retreat: "I recognize the fact that we will not be able to impose our will on others, and without the agreement of the countries involved we will have no way of advancing."

Israel has the power to strengthen this recognition by President Carter, that nothing can be done in the area without it.

DAVAR EDITOR COMMENTS ON MIDEAST DEVELOPMENTS

TA071546Y Tel Aviv DAVAR in Hebrew 7 Jul 78 p 13 TA

[DAVAR Editor-in-Chief Hanna Zemer commentary: "When You Say No, What Are You Opposing?"]

[Text] Among the praises and appreciative remarks so abundantly stated here by Vice President Mondale at the Knesset banquet, he also mentioned the preservation of democratic rights under a state of siege. He noted with admiration that freedom of expression had not been affected by considerations of national security. But in that flattering sentence the visitor also found an opportunity to hint at the political disputes rife in Israel, when he turned with a smile towards Menahem Begin and said "And I must say, Mr Prime Minister, you do not suppress criticism...."

The truth is, though, that there are attempts to suppress criticism. Not, Heaven forbid, by abolishing democracy, although indirectly there is a danger of democracy being affected. I refer here not to the political use being made of military censorship, but mainly to the would-be moral pressure not to voice political criticism at home lest this serve our enemies, facilitate matters for rivals and undermine Israel's information capability towards the outside world. This patriotic argument in favor of silencing criticism has been heard from several personalities, but was voiced with special firmness by Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan, who directed it at the opposition leader who was responsible for the state and its affairs until only very recently.

I have no doubt that this troubles a great many people--politicians, professors or others who, whether they like it or not, are disseminators of information on Israel's behalf in their contacts with the shapers of public opinion overseas. I know that many of them are extremely good at defending Israel's stands. They try to bring home to their listerners Israel's fears, her geopolitical situation, her motivation, and indicate the basic difference that exists between all these where Israel and her neighbors are concerned. More often than not they find themselves also having to defend government stands they do not agree with. But to go from here and demand that no criticism be leveled at home because its echoes are heard abroad is totally absurd.

One cannot demand, in the name of patriotism, that things which national conscience dictates should be said, remain unspoken, or that if the road ahead appears dangerous no word of warning be uttered. Under such conditions silence would be unpatriotic, to say the least. We know from history that there have been fanatics who have led the Jewish people to disaster. Looking at the present we know that the government's steps have led us into complexities from which there is no way out. In such a situation silence is good only for the government--not for the country.

It is not criticism that has worsened our situation, which has not been easy to begin with, but a combination of dogmatic approach and inexperience in ruling which beset this government. They have caused the regrettable development in the negotiations, the acute deterioration in Israel's standing in the eyes of friendly public opinion, and have led to a simultaneous strengthening of Egypt's image and of her military power. The government has learned some lessons but the tuition fees paid by the state have been very steep.

If the United States today rejects Israel's interpretation of Resolution 242, this is mainly because the government spotlighted the issue when it first came out with its extremist and arbitrary interpretation in order to remove the West Bank from the contents of this resolution. The government then slowly backed off and the latest formulas already contain interpretations which, had they been thus framed from the start, would probably have been accepted. But in the light of the extremist first interpretation every syllable is now examined from all sides and angles.

Another example can be found in the government's settlement activities which at the moment are restrained, contrary to the declarations of one cabinet minister. The trouble is that the government only reached the present stage after irreparable damage had been done by attention-getting and pointless operations. Moreover, the fact that at this moment in the negotiations there are written definitions that delineate inflexible stands before the cabinet would not have come about had it not been for some amateurish Israeli moves.

The Egyptian peace plan, which for the most part is not acceptable to most of us, and the Israeli clarifications, which are acceptable only to the Israeli Government, all this paper work which has led the talks to a dead end--these were caused by the government itself. During the not-so-bad preliminary situation of the negotiations it managed to push us into a corner because of the mystic sanctity of Judaea and Samaria and the dilettantish way the contacts were managed.

Where the tactical and practically important spheres are concerned, the government has retreated quite a bit from its stands, precisely in accordance with the criticism and warnings sounded by the opposition. But this was too little and too late, and it is doubtful whether we can even achieve the partial settlement which, even if obtained, will have cost us a great many of our cards. I fear that it is far too early to dream of peace.

But is it forbidden to voice criticism? What is really unpatriotic--to criticize, or to abstain from criticizing? MK Hayyim Bar-Lev was rapped by the foreign minister because he said that the U.S. stand was an acceptable one for negotiations. This stand was reiterated in Vice President Mondale's Knesset speech, and we would do well to pay heed to its lines. True, they entail withdrawal from the territories seized in the 6-day war on all fronts, but:

--They do not set fixed borders in advance. The United States, as Mondale said, believes that the precise borders should be determined in negotiations between the sides. They were not set down in Resolution 242.

--No independent Palestinian state. True, the United States feels that the Palestinians (or the "Palestinian Arabs", as Menahem Begin refers to them, as though there were a substantial difference in these semantics) must participate in determining their future. No one with any sense will claim--in the second half of the 20th century--that a population as large as that is not entitled to participate in determining its future. The formula used is also acceptable to Israel, even though not interpreted by her in the same way as by the United States.

--The IDF will remain in the West Bank. The United States is proposing security measures, partly demilitarization and partly technology, but also states that "the military presence will continue in strategic areas." When we speak of security, we have no greater security than the IDF presence. It could, moreover, be even more efficacious than Rabbi Levinger's troops.

--U.S. commitment to continuing aid, including readiness for a defense pact. We have among us heroes who feel that a defense alliance with the United States will not be worth much. But they cannot forgo U.S. arms either, nor for that matter do without the U.S. funds which finance these arms. They cannot defend Israel without them. Let us make no mistake about this: the $10 billion dollars--an astronomical amount even without converting it into inflationary Israeli pounds--which we have received from the United States since the Yom Kippur War has done more to bolster Israel's deterrent and decisive capability than any other factor.

--Full peace. The vice president detailed the elements of peace according to the U.S. version, which accords with the meaning of the concept as Israel sees it.

I doubt whether this stand of the United States, with all the elements it entails, will prove acceptable to the Arabs, even if we are told it does. If not, we must expect a certain amount of erosion in this connection, but we must relate to the American position as it stands, and ask ourselves: Did any of us ever imagine that the day would come when we would say "no" to a position which assures us of peace with open borders, diplomatic relations, normal links including commerce and tourism, free navigation, a halt to the boycott and, of course, official Arab recognition of Israel sovereignty? These are the detailed U.S. definitions of the concept of peace, and these are what we must relate to. To all these are added the possibility of border modifications of one kind or another, in free negotiations, IDF presence in the West Bank, and the assurance of our arms sources and their funding.

So,when we voice our reservations on the declared U.S. stand, we would be wise to bear in mind on what issues we have these reservations.

KNESSET RESOLUTION CONDEMNS SOVIET TRIAL OF DISSIDENTS

TA102005Y Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1405 GMT 10 Jul 78 TA

[Summary of Knesset resolution condemning Soviet trial of dissidents voted on 10 July--read by announcer]

[Text] Now the Knesset is going to hear a resolution drafted by all its factions except for RAKAH, whose members are absent from the hall. The resolution was prepared a few minutes before this session began and this, in brief, is its content:

The Knesset expresses deep apprehension over the fate of Anatoliy Shcharanskiy and of Aleksander Ginzburg, who are standing trial while innocent of a crime. The Knesset calls on parliaments and on all circles and people throughout the world who support the principles of humanism, urgning them not to abandon those standing trial to their fate, as well as those who have already been indicted, arrested and exiled. The Knesset expects that the enlightened world will support its demand that the Soviet Government drop the charges, release the prisoners of Zion and the exiles of Zion who are rotting in jail or in the land of exile, and allow them to emigrate to their historic homeland, to Israel.

Begin Knesset Speech

TA101628Y Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1405 GMT 10 Jul 78 TA

[Text] Mr Chairman, Gentlemen, Members of the Knesset: It sometimes happens that all the evil of a wicked government, as well as all the aspirations to justice of free humanity, focuses and concentrates on a few. A few such as these are known in the history of Israel and it is also from our history that the term sprang up of blood libel, which includes any lying libel, any false accusation and wickedness. In these days all that wickedness and ambition are focused on one man, whose name is Anatoliy, or Natan, Shcharanskiy, and in saying this we havenot forgotten the other three accused standing trial in the Soviet Union. Nothing human is alien to us and we are concerned about all of them, about all the accused, and we want their liberation.

However, Shcharanskiy is a special case, a genius, who loves his people and his country, demands Zion, aspires to return to it and to bring back to it many who have forgotten it, not through their own fault. This is his crime and no other, and today he is standing trial for spying and betrayal and his life is in danger.

We look at this trial with great apprehension. Why? Because its beginning is likely to indicate its end. All the rules of human justice have been thrown away. For many generations fighters for freedom and justice have gone to the barricades for the sake of rules which cannot be violated. A man must not be kept incommunicado. If a man is arrested, he must be given defense counsel. If a man is arrested, he must be permitted contact with his family. He must not be isolated from his relatives and his defenders. Much blood has been spilled in the history of mankind to establish this simple rule, and with regard to Shcharanskiy, this rule has been ground beneath a proud foot. For a full 16 months the man sat in his cell, or solitary confinement--we will never know; no lawyer, no mother, no relative, not his wife, nobody saw him, he saw nobody--he was kept completely incommunicado as was the custom in the darkest periods in the history of mankind. The man was arrested; the man disappeared for nearly a year and a half.

And the trial itself is being held behind closed doors. His mother has not been given permission to enter the courtroom to see her son after 16 months of separation. And they do not allow journalists to be present. This is the second rule of justice: a public trial, so that it should stand the scrutiny of the entire public, in the country and abroad. This trial is completely secret and there is no counsel for the defense. Yes, the court, as it were, tried to appoint an official defense counsel for Shcharanskiy. He rejected her. And rightly so. It is known from experience that the defense counsel appointed by a Soviet court does nothing but echo the remarks of the prosecutor.

He has no counsel for the defense. Shcharanskiy is not a legal expert. He is a mathematician. He is not well up even in Soviet law, and certainly does not know all the law, which takes many years to learn: how to defend, how to defend oneself. But, because of the conditions, he has been forced to defend himself, to take his defense into his own hands. Shcharanskiy was a genius in mathematics and he still is a genius, but he was a naive man and so he believed in a comrade and in comradeship and did not know, despite the fact that he had read many books, that in the Soviet Union under the Bolshevik regime comradeship and denunciation go hand in hand and it is not possible to make contacts without this. So his friend is the one who informed on him and claimed that Shcharanskiy sold his soul to foreigners, betrayed his homeland and was a spy against his country. And now that same friend faces him in what is called in the Soviet Union "ochnaya stavka"--that is, "confrontation"--and points an accusing finger at him saying that the man was indeed connected with the secret service of the United States. And this man cries, I am innocent. I only wanted one thing, to emigrate to Eretz Yisra'el and to educate Jews in Hebrew, the Law of Moses and the love of Israel. And nothing helps him, for it is his friend who accuses him, it is his friend who circulates the lie about him, it is his friend who raises his hand against him and the danger hovers over his head.

Legal experts in Israel and in other countries must, first of all, note the corruption of these principles of justice. Let it be known that there is no justice without these principles. This is not form; this is not a conduct; without these foundations of the bases of law any trial is invalid, any trial is degraded. And so there is a great fear in our hearts: What will happen then, after a few days of secret debate behind closed doors, to this good man, Natan Shcharansky, our dear brother. We have therefore gathered together today, on the day of the opening of Shcharanskiy's trial and that of the other three accused, to call for intervention.

Mr Chairman, I am deliberately using the term intervention. There are also other terms and out of them I chose it. This is a word which, in days past, was considered to be forbidden. This is a phrase which, in other periods, was considered as a will to do something which would not occur to any thinking person. To intervene in the domestic affairs of another country? To intervene in the life of a citizen of a sovereign state, a foreign state? Heaven forbid. This is how it was in the 19th century and this is how it was, alas for us, in the 1930's. And this claim, that there are domestic affairs in which a foreigner must not intervene, in the 1930's was the one which brought catastrophe to mankind and first of all to the Jewish people. When people were persecuted for their lives, when they were uprooted, when they were degraded, when they were sent to concentration camps, when the ashes were sent to their families, there were those who cried: Let us intervene and demand justice and let us not accept this terrible tragedy. The reply was: This would be intervention in the domestic affairs of a sovereign state. It is forbidden. And this reply was accepted by many and good people, by great leaders, until it was too late, until the intervention could no longer find any other expression than what is called in the language of foreign peoples, ultima ratio, war.

And then disaster befell the entire human race and, first of all, ourselves. In our time this concept of intervention may no longer exist. Not only is it right to intervene, it is a duty to intervene. The liberty of a man and his life--if they are endangered through no fault of his own--is not a domestic matter in any country, nor in any power. Even had it not signed a universal declaration of human rights of December 1948; even had it not given its signature to the Final Act of Helsinki, thanks to which it received a de facto recognition of the boundaries as they were demarcated after World War II--but in return for this recognition it promised to maintain human rights, liberties, the foundations of law and justice--even had it not signed such documents, it is not only permissible, it is a duty to intervene to save the liberty of the man and his life which is in danger. And hence, I deliberately use the term to intervene, in English. I did not say to "intercede" [given in English], but to "intervene" [in English], which means to intervene, in this abomination of a trial, in order to save Shcharanskiy and the other three accused, and all the imprisoned who suffer innocently, so that justice may be done for all to see.

From this rostrum, Mr Speaker, in your footsteps and together with you, we call on all parliaments and on all their committees for security and for foreign affairs; we call on all governments and on all their foreign ministers; on all lawyers, on all scientists, and on Nobel Prize winners particularly; on all people of good will, on all who have justice in their hearts and liberty in their souls--to rise and act, lest, God forbid, we are too late. We do not know how many days are left. They may, perhaps, be numbered. There must be a flood of cables to the Kremlin, to Mr Brezhnev, from all those circles: Don't do this wrong; free Shcharanskiy and the three accused, and do not trample the rules of law and justice even more. Let the son return to his mother and the man to his wife. Let him fulfill his soul's desire and emigrate to Israel, to live with us.

Should such a demand issue from both Americas, from North and South America, from all over Europe, and from Africa and Asia, in the wake of the call that is coming from this hall, the hall of the Israeli house of representatives, then perhaps--we cannot say more than this little word "perhaps" because we know very much [presumably about what has happened to such pleas in the past]. We cannot be sure that an attentive ear will listen to this call, but that perhaps is sufficient reason for us to act, lest, God forbid, we sit passively; lest we are passive witnesses to what is happening in the closed hall [presumably courtroom] which is full of NKVD people who scoff at the courageous man who renounces the official defense; people who--in our experience--as soon as sentence is passed against the man, applaud and show joy and mirth when he is led to where he is liable to be led. Only a few days are left for us. Let us all act from here, from Israel, and from countries the world over, in the wake of our call to all men of conscience. And the call is: Don't be too late; intervene on behalf of Shcharanskiy, to save his life, to make him free. Intervene!

Mr Speaker, finally, I'd like today--in the face of all the trials that have already taken place, of Mark Slepak and his wife, and of the good Ida Nudel, and of Kuznetzov, and of all the rest of those who are persecuted and suffering in jails and concentration camps, and of the other candidates for abduction in the street, for the withholding of bread, and for the throwing into jail--we would like to approach the rulers of the Kremlin and ask them in plain human language: What made you pick on the last remnants of this people? What do you want of those who remained after (Ponary) and after Babi Yar? In your own country you have seen an unprecedented pogrom. And all over Europe, every place you reached, you saw what happened to the Jewish nation. What made you pick on this nation? Why do you seek an eternal conflict with it? What does that conflict give you? And who profits from it?

All the powers of darkness throughout the world are certainly applauding you. The Nazis from Skokie and the haters of Israel from all over the world are saying: Look what the Russians are writing of the Jewish nation and of the Jewish religion and of the Jewish faith; what they are doing to people like Shcharanskiy, Nudel and so forth. All the powers of darkness, of reaction are applauding you, are glad of what you are doing to the remnants of the Jewish nation. On the other hand, all the powers of progress, of light, the entire democratic and liberal world are rising against you. All free governments are revolting against your attempt to make false accusations, to put innocent people into concentration camps and jails. The entire free world stands shocked at your persecution campaigns against people innocent of any crime.

Why don't you make a reckoning. What is the profit in this perpetual conflict, which is also a blood conflict between you and the Jewish nation? We do not want it. We desire normal relations with you, too, despite all the wrongs that have been done to us since the day Zion became synonymous with crime in your great country in 1917 and to this very day. End this conflict. Leave the innocent alone. Let those of our people who wish return to their land, and they call it the "historical birthplace of the Hebrew nation" [previous six words in Russian], this wonderful, most poignant name, the historical homeland of the Jewish nation. In Lenin's time you recognized the Jewish nation; in Gromyko's time you recognized the Jewish state. Let the sons of the Jewish nation emigrate to the Jewish state. Let them breathe. Let them strive to come home without persecuting them, without starving them, without declaring them parasites, without demeaning them.

It will be better for you; it will also be better for us. And with God's help we shall also see Shcharanskiy returning home with his mother, and being reunited with his wife; and all the prisoners of Zion and all the seekers of Zion returning to Israel and living with us; they and their offspring, as free men.

INTERIOR MINISTER INVITES ROMANIAN COUNTERPART TO ISRAEL

TA060915Y Tel Aviv HAZOFE in Hebrew 6 Jul 78 p 1 TA

[Excerpt] The day before yesterday, Interior Minister Yosef Burg met with his Romanian counterpart, Teodor Coman, for a get-acquainted talk. During the talk, Dr Burg invited Mr Coman for an official visit to Israel.

The talk centered on foreign affairs and other matters. Dr Burg expressed his views on "the great contribution by the president of the Romanian Republic, Nicolae Ceausescu, to the holding of the meeting between Prime Minister Menahem Begin and President Anwar as-Sadat."

Dr Burg also reviewed the U.S. vice president's visit to Israel, and noted the various points that characterized the visit. The issue of family reunions was also discussed and Dr Burg expressed satisfaction with the understanding shown by the Romanian Government to this sensitive issue.

ROMANIA TO EASE JEWISH EMIGRATION REGULATIONS

TA071319Y Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1200 GMT 7 Jul 78 TA

[Text] Romania's chairman of the department of religious affairs, Ion Rosianu, has promised that Romania will ease restrictions for Jews wishing to emigrate to Israel. The promise was in response to a request by Israel's chief rabbi, Shelomo Goren, when the two met in Romania this week [Rabbi Goren was in Interior Minister Burg's entourage].

RAKAH DELEGATION LEAVES FOR MONGOLIA

TA082109Y Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 2100 GMT 8 Jul 78 TA

[Text] A RAKAH delegation has left for Mongolia. The leader of the delegation, RAKAH Secretary Me'ir Wilner, will meet with the president of Mongolia and with leaders of the Communist Party there.

BRIEFS

NEW WARSHIP--Nizahon [victory] is the name of a new navy vessel of an improved Reshef type which was launched this afternoon at the Haifa shipyards. Our correspondent Ya'aqov Per'el reports that the vessel weights 4.5 tons and is manned by a crew of 45. Its armament includes six launchers of sea-to-sea Gavri'el missiles, two naval guns, as well as antiaircraft guns. Its range is 3,000 nautical miles, its speed 34 knots. The cost of its construction, including the armament, is $30 million. [Text] [Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1700 GMT 10 Jul 78 TA]

MA'ALE EFRAYIM SETTLEMENT--The Jordan Valley urban center of Ma'ale Efrayim is to be occupied on Wednesday. The men among the settlers will be moving there today. In Ma'ale Efrayim, which the previous government had decided to establish, over 500 single-family and duplex houses have been built and another 75 housing units which are to be occupied next summer are now being built. The final plan calls for building 2,000 apartments in Ma'ale Efrayim. However, the first section, containing 500 housing units, consists of single-story buildings. [Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 9 Jul 78 p 6 TA]

TURKISH FOREIGN MINISTER STOPS OVER IN TEHRAN

LD091948Y Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1900 GMT 9 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Turkish Foreign Minister Gunduz Okcun stopped over in Tehran tonight on his way to India and was welcomed at Mehrabad airport by Mr 'Abbas 'Ali Khal'atbari, a number of Foreign Ministry officials and the Turkish ambassador to the imperial court. After having dinner and exchanging views with our country's foreign minister, the Turkish foreign minister will leave Tehran for New Delhi.

In an interview with correspondents at the airport the Turkish foreign minister described Iranian-Turkish relations as friendly and fraternal. He pointed out that there are no problems between the two countries and that Turkey wants these relations to develop further. The Turkish foreign minister welcomed the opportunity for his brief stopover in Tehran and his talks with Mr Khal'atbari, our country's foreign minister. He expressed the hope that the two neighboring countries' relations will become further strengthened, for the two countries share a common culture and history and enjoy close ties and cooperation.

He added that the two countries' joint economic ministerial commission is expected to convene in Tehran in the autumn to explore the prospects for economic, technical and joint investment projects. The Turkish foreign minister said that during his brief stopover in Tehran he will exchange views with his Iranian counterpart on the latest developments in the region and the world, and will learn the Iranian foreign minister's views on these topics.

In conclusion, the Turkish foreign minister said: We will also confer in the context of the Regional Cooperation for Development [RCD] and CENTO. In order to develop regional economic and technical cooperation, fresh blood needs to be injected into the RCD.

Comments on Relations

LD102030Y Tehran Domestic Service in English 1830 GMT 10 Jul 78 LD

[Text] The Turkish foreign minister, Gunduz Okcun, has said that the relations between Iran and Turkey are friendly and would continue to grow especially in view of the recent oil [word indistinct] barter deal arranged between the two countries. Mr Gunduz also said that these ties will be further boosted with the coming economic talks between the two countries.

Talking to reporters in an interview before his departure for New Delhi after a brief stopover in Tehran last night, the Turkish foreign minister said that his country was following a cautious foreign policy and would never give one country concessions as a means of blackmailing another. He was noncommittal about Turkey's relations with the United States and said that they should be discussed within the framework of either CENTO or NATO. He discounted the suggestion that Turkey's exchanges with Moscow and Peking were aimed at exacting concessions from the United States.

(?Mr Okcun) had dinner with his Iranian host and counterpart, 'Abbas 'Ali Khal'atbari, during the brief stopover in Tehran. The two ministers exchanged views on the recent developments in the region and on major world issues apart from the regional cooperation and development and CENTO affairs.

PREMIER ON REASONS FOR BILL ON DEMONSTRATIONS

LD101645Y Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1500 GMT 10 Jul 78 LD

[Interview given by Prime Minister Amuzegar to unidentified correspondent following cabinet meeting in Tehran on 10 July--recorded]

[Excerpt] [Question] I would like to ask you about a draft bill which is reportedly being prepared governing demonstrations in Iran and which news agencies have reported recently. I would be grateful if you, as head of government, would explain what factors have caused the need for drafting such a bill.

[Answer] You should bear in mind that when we talk about an open political atmosphere in Iran we should also prepare and create the necessary institutions and legislation to go with it. In all countries of the world where demonstrations are free there are also regulations which, for example, require advance notice to the local police on how many want to demonstrate, where they intend to assemble and at what time, so that the local police, in accordance with the regulations, can maintain order and prevent others from disturbing the demonstrators. As you are aware, we do not have such a law. There is no special reason for this. As I have just said, as the country's political atmosphere becomes more free and open, appropriate institutions and legislation will need to be created. The government--the Justice Ministry--is busy preparing this, and God willing, it will be presented to the Majlis after the summer recess. In other words, demonstrations will be free and people may hold meetings, but, like anywhere else in the world, certain regulations and criteria will have to be observed.

[Question] Recently you had an interview with the Kuwaiti newspaper AS-SIYASAH in which you reiterated the importance of a pact between Saudi Arabia and Iran and, generally, with Iraq as well. If I am not mistaken, you had further pointed out that Iran's proposals are being studied much too slowly. Do you not think that the present circumstances dictate that these countries should take a more speedy decision to conclude this pact?

[Answer] First of all, the newspaper you referred to has to some extent distorted my remarks or misunderstood my meaning. The matter concerns what the shah has often mentioned in his interviews; namely, that it would be appropriate if the littoral states in the Persian Gulf concluded a pact for the defense of their independence. So that is what we are after and anything else said on my behalf has been incorrect.

BRIEFS

TURKISH OFFICIAL IN IRAN--The Turkish minister of state for economic affairs arrived by air in Tehran for a visit in Iran and talks with our country's high-ranking officials. It is expected that the Turkish minister of state for economic affairs will, during his stay in Iran, meet and hold talks with the minister of finance and economic affairs; the minister of state and director of the plan and budget organization; the foreign minister, and the chairman of the Board of Directors and managing director of the NIOC. [Text] [Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0200 GMT 4 Jul 78 LD]

ADMIRAL DEPARTS FOR ITALY--Admiral Habibollahi, the commander of the Imperial Naval Force, left for Rome this morning on the official invitation of the Italian Naval Force commander for a friendly visit in that country. [Text] [Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0900 GMT 4 Jul 78 LD]

AFGHANISTAN

RUDE PRAVO INTERVIEWS FOREIGN MINISTER AMIN

AU101458Y Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 8 Jul 78 p 7 AU

[Milan Madr interview in Kabul on 5 July with Hafizollah Amin, Afghan deputy premier and foreign minister: "Slanders Will Not Break the Afghan Revolution"]

[Text] Question: Could you evaluate the international reverberations of the revolution that took place in Afghanistan on 27 April?

Answer: The worldwide reaction to the April revolution is a living confirmation of the revolution as a world phenomenon in which political power goes from the hands of the class oppressors, exploiters and rulers to the hands of the oppressed and exploited people. It is a phenomenon that means that the working class party--the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, led by the beloved son of our people, the general secretary of the party Central Committee--has the state power fully in its hands. The April revolution has intensified the international struggle. This is why all the forces of peace, democracy and social progress are standing up in its defense and why the warmongers and the forces of oppression and reaction are against it. The April revolution represents a new form of concentrating power in the hands of the people and of overthrowing the despotic and exploitative ruling classes. It is a source of inspiration for the success of people's revolutions in the developing countries. This is why imperialist and reactionary circles in the world are disquieted by our revolution and why they have started a propaganda campaign against us, using various fabrications. They continue to distort the facts. These circles are trying in vain to organize a counterrevolutionary plot in Afghanistan.

In contrast to them, all progressive and revolutionary forces in the world consider the revolution in Afghanistan to be an example of a victory by the working people of the world and a change of world conditions in the interest of progressive mankind.

Question: What is the current international status of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA]?

Answer: The answer to this question is partly contained in my previous answer because the DRA is a result of the April revolution. This is the reason why the world views the DRA as a state in which the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan--that is the working class party--has political power. As such, it is being supported by all progressive mankind and is feared by reactionaries. In other words, its peaceful and progressive policy has gained the support of all revolutionary progressive forces.

The fact that the DRA has assumed its place in the world among the defenders of peace, democracy, social progress, freedom and national independence is a success that has been achieved by the Afghan people.

Question: What are the main tasks of the DRA in the field of foreign policy?

Answer: In its foreign policy the DRA is attaching particular impoartance to regional and world peace. It is extensively supporting the relaxation of international tension. It sincerely desires, develops and reinforces friendly relations with friendly countries. The DRA wishes for each nation and the people of each country the right to freely determine its fate without domination by others, without interference in its internal affairs and without foreign influence, so that they are able to have their own ideal social order, along with the right to freedom and to create an independent state in harmony with their own traditional, economic and social conditions and demands. The DRA sincerely adheres to the principles of the UN Charter and is at the same time consistent and firm in its policy of nonalinement and hopes that it will be fully active in consolidating and expanding the nonalined movement together with all progressive and revolutionary forces. It strives for the undisturbed development of this peace movement.

Question: What can you say about relations between the DRA and the CSSR?

Answer: In a few days we will celebrate the 40th anniversary of friendship between Afghanistan and Czechoslovakia (establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries). For almost half a century friendship and cooperation have existed between the people of the two countries. The mutual desire to further strengthen this historical friendship has increased, particularly since the April revolution in Afghanistan.

I am making use of this opportunity to cordially congratulate and express gratitude on behalf of the people of the DRA and on my own behalf to the people of the CSSR on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of this friendship. We hope very much that friendship and economic and social cooperation between our countries will continue to further develop.

KABUL REPORTS TARAKI'S 29 JUNE BBC INTERVIEW

LDT110240Y Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT 29 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Nur Mohammad Taraki, secretary general of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, president of the Revolutionary Council and prime minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA], at 1630 yesterday afternoon received a BBC representative. At the outset Nur Mohammad Taraki briefly discussed the April revolution and told the BBC representative to proceed with the questioning. The BBC representative thanked the president of the Revolutionary Council and DRA prime minister for receiving him and asked:

Question: May I ask you something about the objectives of the 27 April revolution?

Answer: The objectives of the April revolution, which was launched by and which succeeded under the leadership of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan and with the actual and moral support of the country's masses and the heroic officers of the armed forces who were members of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, have been described in the main guidelines of the revolutionary tasks of the DRA. Here is a copy of this which you can have. If I could summarize: The main objective of the April revolution is to secure bread, clothes and housing for all the people of Afghanistan.

Question: How is the current security situation in Afghanistan?

Answer: As you can see, not only is there full security established throughout the country, but our country's people, with complete patriotic awareness, support our revolution and [word indistinct] with great happiness and joy. If counterrevolutionary plots are instigated by domestic reactionary elements or imperialist agents they will be crushed by our people. (?At any rate) the armed forces are [words indistinct] prepared to defend the revolution and safeguard the country's security. There is now full security for everyone throught the country.

Question: What is going to be the fate of imprisoned members of the previous regime?

Answer: There are a few members of the Daud regime now in prison. Action will be taken in the future in accordance with decisions adopted by the Revolutionary Council of the DRA.

Question: Which political or economic problem will be given (?priority)?

Answer: As you will see in the main guidelines, the objectives of the DRA are described there in detail. The DRA's medium and long-term objectives can be clearly seen there. The government regards the implementation of these as its practical tasks.

Question: Do you envisage a new constitution?

Answer: It has been only 2 months since the April revolution; this is a very short time. The DRA will have a democratic constitution in due course.

Question: What type of relations will Afghanistan have with neighboring countries and the great powers?

Answer: The main guidelines of the tasks of the DRA make it clear that we desire friendship and friendly relations with all countries of the world. Our hand of friendship is extended to all countries interested in supporting and helping our revolution. We are friendlier with those countries which support our revolution more sincerely than others and which welcome and support our revolution with greater feelings of friendship.

TARAKI RECEIVES VIETNAMESE ENVOY 28 JUNE

LDT102334Y Kabul Domestic Service in Pushtu 1530 GMT 28 Jun 78 LD

[Text] The Information Department of the Foreign Ministry has reported that Nur Mohammad Taraki, president of the Revolutionary Council and prime minister, received in his office at 1100 today Nguyen Huu Khieu, non-resident ambassador of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam in Kabul. At this meeting, Nguyen Huu Khieu presented a message from the premier of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, Pham Van Dong, to the president of the Revolutionary Council and prime minister of the DRA.

In his message, Pham Van Dong congratulated Taraki on the tremendous successes of the people of Afghanistan and the formation of the DRA on his own behalf and on behalf of the people and Government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam. The message also mentions that the April revolution opened a new stage for the people of Afghanistan, who will take major steps toward constructing an independent, happy and prosperous Afghanistan. The message expresses the belief that the DRA will, under the leadership of Nur Mohammed Taraki and the Revolutionary Council, consolidate the achievements of the revolution and attain further great successes.

Pham Van Dong has also confirmed that comprehensive, friendly relations and cooperation will be expanded between the two countries for the benefit of their peoples, for the benefit of the nonalined movement and for the advancement of peace, national independence and world peace.

AFGHANISTAN, INDIA SIGN TRADE AGREEMENT

LDT082302Y Kabul Domestic Service in Pushtu 1530 GMT 2 Jul 78 LD

[Text] A trade agreement was signed between the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan and India in Kabul this morning. According to this agreement, trade between the two countries is to take place on the lines of a free system, and payment in return for the imports and exports is to be rendered through the banks and by means of freely exchangeable currencies.

With the signing of this agreement, technical difficulties in trade between the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan and India are to be eliminated in the interest of the trade expansion between them. It is hoped that trade between the two countries will grow and expand in a comprehensive manner. The agreement was signed, on behalf of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, by the director of foreign trade in the Ministry of Commerce, Gholam Boseyn Bayat, and on behalf of the Republic of India by the director of the Indian Ministry of Trade Mr P.M.F. (Malek). They then exchanged the relevant documents.

PLANNING MINISTER RETURNS FROM TALKS IN IRAQ

LDT071836Y Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT 26 Jun 78 LD

[Text] A delegation led by Minister of Planning Soltan Ali Keshtmand, which went to Iraq on 20 June at an invitation of the Iraqi minister of planning in order to discuss issues of mutual cooperation with the relevant Iraqi authorities, returned home this morning. During its stay, the delegation had meetings with high-ranking Iraqi officials from the Ministries of Planning, Agriculture, Mines and Industries and Trade and carried out a useful exchange of views on mutual cooperation between the two countries of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan and the Republic of Iraq and visited certain historic relics, projects and factories.

In the series of meetings and talks Soltan Ali Keshtmand, minister of planning, met and had talks with His Excellency Saddam Husayn, vice chairman of the Iraqi Revolutionary Command Council, in his office on important and [word indistinct] issues and also on regional and word issues. Their views were identical in most cases.

A general agreement on economic, technical, cultural and health cooperation was signed on behalf of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan and the Republic of Iraq by the two countries' planning ministers during this visit in Baghdad. In accordance with this agreement, cooperation between the two countries will take place in the said fields on the basis of separate agreements and treaties.

Soltan Ali Keshtmand, minister of planning, led a delegation which consisted of Fazel Rahim Rahim, deputy minister of agriculture; 'Abdulkafi Rasuli, vice deputy in the Ministry of Mines and Industries; Eng Mohammad Ja'far Kazem, director of economic and technical cooperation in the Ministry of Planning and the representative of the Foreign Ministry. They were welcomed at Kabul International Airport by Dastagir Panjshiri, minister of education and training; Soleyman La'eq, minister of radio and television; Abdolkarim Misaq, minister of finance; Mohammad Esma'il Danesh, minister of mines and industries; Assoc Prof Mohammad Mansur Hashemi, minister of water and power; Prof Mahmud Suma, minister of higher education; the deputy minister of planning, and certain directors and officials from the Ministries of Planning, Agriculture and Mines and Industries; the protocol deputy in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Iraqi ambassador in Kabul.

Soltan Ali Keshtmand said: In Baghdad the Afghan delegation was received with a warm and friendly welcome from the Iraqi authorities. He also expressed thanks for the cordial and sincere approach of the authorities from the Republic of Iraq.

USSR TO BUILD 200-BED HOSPITAL, BLOOD BANK

LDT102324Y Kabul Domestic Service in Pushtu 1530 GMT 28 Jun 78 LD

[Text] A protocol for the construction of a 200-bed hospital in Kondoz and houses for the 600 personnel and employees and for the construction of a blood bank building with the capacity of 4,000 to 6,000 liters in Kabul was signed by the DRA Ministry of Public Health and Soviet authorities in Kabul today. The protocol was signed on behalf of the Ministry of Public Health by the director of curative medicine, Dr Nabi Kamyar, and on behalf of Soviet authorities by Engineer (Matoyan), head of the USSR delegation of specialists. They exchanged the pertinent documents.

A source at the Public Health Ministry reported that these projects will be financed from the Soviet long-term loan and the development budget of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan and will be equipped with modern facilities.

72 PRISONERS PARDONED, RELEASED IN WARDAG

LDT110738Y Kabul Domestic Service in Pushtu 1530 GMT 28 Jun 78 LD

[Summary] In accordance with the decree of the Revolutionary Council and in appreciation of the revolution of 27 April, 72 prisoners were pardoned and released from prison in Wardag Province yesterday. A ceremony was held on this occasion in Maidan, the capital of Wardag Province, which was attended by the first deputy minister of education, the governor of Wardag and local inhabitants. At the end of the ceremony, an official set fire to the files of the released prisoners.

BANGLADESH

HAQ DISCUSSES BURMESE REFUGEE ACCORD, LEAVES FOR MALAYSIA

BK101109Y Dacca Domestic Service in English 0835 GMT 10 Jul 78 BK

[Text] The foreign minister, Prof Shamsul Haq, left Dacca today for Kuala Lumpur on a 3-day visit to Malaysia. From Kuala Lumpur he will also go to Manila.

Talking to newsmen at Dacca airport, he said his visit is aimed at developing closer relations with the countries of this region, particularly the ASEAN countries.

Prof Haq said Bangladesh recognizes that strengthening relations among the countries of this region will greatly benefit all of us in the fields of politics, economy and culture. In this regard he mentioned Bangladesh's geopolitical position and said it was (?playing) an important role in this region. The foreign minister was of the view that developing countries, particularly of this region, should make renewed efforts for strengthening cooperation among them for greater mutual benefit.

The foreign minister said that during his visit to Kuala Lumpur he will take the opportunity of reviewing the progress of the joint commission set up between Bangladesh and Malaysia.

Referring to the recently concluded Bangladesh-Burma agreement on the repatriation of Burmese refugees, he described it as a remarkable event. The agreement demonstrated the desire of both countries to live in peace as close neighbors, he added.

[Words indistinct] political and humanitarian dimension, he said the agreement could be reached only because of statesmanship and understanding shown by the leaders of the two sides. He further said that the agreement also demonstrated the (?extremely) friendly relations that existed between the two countries.

Prof Haq expressed the hope that the agreement will help open up broad areas of cooperation.

The foreign minister expressed his gratitude for the understanding and cooperation that Bangladesh received from the international community and other friendly countries in dealing with the refugee problem. Replying to a question, the foreign minister said that the repatriation of the refugees will begin next (?month).

HAQ DENIES REFUGEE INFLUX FROM CHITTAGONG TO INDIA

BK1016295Y Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 10 Jul 78 BK

[Text] The Bangladesh foreign minister, Mr Shamsul Haq, has said his government will propose a treaty with India for transit facilities for trade and communication purposes with Nepal through Indian territory. Speaking to newsmen in Calcutta today, Mr Haq denied the reports of a continuing influx of refugees to India from the Chittagong hill tracts in Bangladesh. He said that even if some Bangladesh nationals enter India, his country will take them back.

INDIA

TURKISH FOREIGN MINISTER OKCUN ARRIVES 10 JULY

BK1009175Y Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 10 Jul 78 BK

[Text] The Turkish foreign minister, Mr Gunduz Okcun, was given a warm welcome when he arrived in New Delhi this morning on his 4-day official visit to India.

The external affairs minister, Mr Atal Bihari Vajpayee, and other dignataries were at the airport to receive him. Speaking to newsmen, Mr Gunduz Okcun recalled the close bonds between India and Turkey. He said his country wants to promote friendly relations and also achieve concrete results through bilateral cooperation.

Mr Vajpayee expressed the hope that the relations between the two countries would be further strengthened during the visit of Mr Okcun.

Holds Talks

BK101623Y Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 10 Jul 78 BK

[Text] Turkey has indicated that it wants to join the nonalined movement even as a guest. The Turkish foreign minister, Mr Gunduz Okcun, told the external affairs minister, Mr Vajpayee, in New Delhi today that although his country is a member of a military pact--the Central Treaty Organization--its foreign policy is becoming increasingly independent of bloc policies.

Mr Vajpayee is understood to have told Mr Okcun that India will look to the interest of his country sympathetically.

The two foreign ministers had discussions of about 2 and a half hours on bilateral and international matters.

Experts of the two countries will meet and discuss the details of cooperation before the second round of ministerial level talks, which will begin tomorrow.

Attends Dinner

BK110948Y Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 11 Jul 78 BK

[Text] Mr Atal Bihari Vajpayee and the visiting foreign minister of Turkey, Mr Gunduz Okcun, have spoken of the efforts of the nonalined nations to achieve international peace, stability and cooperation.

The two leaders were speaking at a dinner given by Mr Vajpayee in honor of Mr Okcun in New Delhi last night. The external affairs minister said that the nonalined policy is an expression of our historical experience and will continue to grow strong and attract new members.

India attaches high priority to friendly relations with her neighbors. Mr Vajpayee cited the agreement on the Salal Dam and the treaties on trade and transit witn Nepal as examples to demonstrate India's willingness to strengthen ties with her neighbors on the basis of sovereign equality and mutual benefit.

Mr Gunduz Okcun praised India for her role in the nonalined movement. He called for a new world order that would enable every community and individual to have a more equitable share of the fruits of civilization and progress.

ECONOMIC DELEGATION DEPARTS FOR MOSCOW 10 JULY

BK101151Y Delhi General Overseas Service in English 1000 GMT 10 Jul 78 BK

[Text] An Indian delegation led by Mr V.G. Rajadhyaksha, a member of the Planning Commission, left for Moscow this morning. It will take part in the Indo-Soviet working group for formulating long-term programs for economic cooperation and trade exchanges. The first meeting of the group is to be held this week.

COMMUNIQUE ISSUED ON IRAQI VICE PRESIDENT'S VISIT

BK071600Y Delhi ISI in English 1444 GMT 7 Jul 78 BK

[Text] At the invitation of the Government of India, His Excellency Taha M Ma'ruf, vice president of the Republic of Iraq, accompanied by His Excellency Doctor Sa'dun Hammadi, minister of foreign affairs of Iraq and other officials, paid a state visit to India from 5-7 July 1978.

The vice president and the accompanying delegation were received in a spirit of warm cordiality reflecting the traditional close ties between the two countries and the earnest desire of both sides to reaffirm and further consolidate their friendship and to expand the areas of mutually beneficial cooperation between them in all fields.

During his stay in Delhi the vice president of the Republic of Iraq paid homage to the memory of Mahatma Gandhi by laying a wreath at Rajghat.

The vice president of the Republic of Iraq held discussions with the prime minister of India, Morarji Desai, on various international issues and on matters of regional significance in a warm and cordial atmosphere. The vice president also received Jagjivan Ram, minister of defence; Atal Bihari Vajpayee, minister of external affairs; H.N. Bahuguna, minister of petroleum, chemicals and fertilizers; Madhu Dandavate, minister of railways, and George Fernandes, minister of industry.

Vice President Ma'ruf acquainted Prime Minister Desai with the progress made by the Republic of Iraq in various fields since the revolution of 17 July 1968 under the leadership of H.E. President Ahmed Hasan al-Bakr. Prime Minister Desai was also informed of the Iarqi viewpoint on the situation in the Arab region and the Iraqi perception of how the fundamental issues facing the region could be resolved. Prime Minister Desai explained the efforts made by India so far towards normalisation of relations amongst the countries of the subcontinent with a view to creating a climate of understanding and fruitful cooperation in the region.

The two sides laid emphasis on the lasting validity of the policy of nonalignment. They felt satisfied that the nonaligned movement had successfully and effectively emerged as a formidable moral force against all evils confronting mankind, particularly all forms of colonialism, Zionism, alien domination and apartheid.

They further noted progress in this respect since the Colombo summit in 1976 and the bureau meetings held in New Delhi in 1977 and in Havana this year. At the same time, both delegations reaffirmed the need to maintain the unity and cohesiveness of the nonaligned movement in order that it remained an effective forum for fostering mutually beneficial inter se [as received] cooperation in all possible areas.

They particularly stressed that in view of the growing interdependence of the world community it was imperative that a new and more just international order be established which would recognise the fact that the affluent advanced nations of the world, which accounted for only a small minority of the world's population, monopolised most of the world's resources. This was not a situation which was conducive to world peace and stability. Both sides, therefore, emphasised the urgent necessity for the recognition by the developed countries of the legitimate rights and aspirations of all the people of the world for economic and social progress.

The Iraqi vice president apprised the Indian prime minister of the current situation in the Arab region. He expressed serious concern over the intransigence of Israel which continues to disregard world opinion by persisting in its occupation of Arab territories and refusing to accept the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people. He further stated that no peace could be achieved without the liberation of all occupied territories and the restoration of the inalienable national rights of the Palestinian people. The Indian prime minister reiterated his government's policy of full support for the Arab cause and stressed that a just and durable peace could not be achieved without immediate Israeli withdrawal from all occupied Arab territories and the restoration of the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people, including the right to self determination.

The two sides called for early implementation by all concerned of the UN declaration on the establishment of the Indian Ocean as a zone of peace including its natural extensions.

With regard to the situation in southern Africa, both sides expressed their total solidarity with the oppressed peoples suffering under the racist minority regimes in South Africa and Zimbabwe. They expressed their full support to the patriotic forces struggling for liberation of their countries still under the colonial yoke. They also wholeheartedly supported the struggle of the people of Namibia to secure full independence and territorial integrity for their country.

Both delegations also discussed bilateral relations between India and Iraq and expressed satisfaction at the development of these relations in the political, economic, commercial, scientific and technological, cultural and other fields. Particular note was taken of the cooperation extended by India in the implementation of Iraq's developmental programme. Both sides also felt that the functioning of the Indo-Iraqi Joint Commission and its subcommittees was progressing smoothly, and it was resolved to give fresh impetus to the efforts made by both governments to forge even closer ties between the two countries.

Both sides stressed the importance of maintaining regular contacts at appropriate forums as well as the exchange of visits at various levels between the two countries. In this connection, both delegations looked forward to the forthcoming ministerial level meeting at Belgrade and expressed the hope that it would be fruitful and productive.

The vice president of the Republic of Iraq expressed his appreciation for the warm welcome and hospitality extended to him and the members of his delegation by the government and people of India. He also, on behalf of the Vice Chairman of the Revolutionary Command Council H.E. Sadam Husayn at-Tikriti, renewed the cordial invitation to the prime minister to visit the Republic of Iraq at a mutually convenient time. The prime minister reiterated his acceptance of the invitation with pleasure.

RSS ADOPTS RESOLUTION ON HINDU EXODUS FROM BANGLADESH

BK101533Y Hong Kong AFP in English 0035 GMT 10 Jul 78 BK

[Text] New Delhi, July 10 (AFP)--The Rashtriya Swayamsewak Sangh (RSS), fanatical wing of the ruling Janata Party, today expressed grave concern over the "continuing exodus" of Hindus from Bangladesh.

In a resolution passed at an executive committee meeting, the RSS called on the government to make a first-hand study of the situation.

"The fact that Hindus have been continuing to stream into India (from Bangladesh) only betrays the state of serious insecurity prevailing there," the resolution said.

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